

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

N° 2105.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857.

Price Fourpence.  
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**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.**—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy is now open. Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), 1s. Catalogues, One Shilling.  
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at their Gallery, 5, FLEET-MALL EAST (close to Trafalgar Square), from Nine till Dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogues 6d.  
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.** Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of the Society is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until dusk. Admission 1s.  
ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.  
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

**MADLE ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.**  
Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now on View, from Nine to Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 16, New Bond Street, for a limited period.—Admission, One Shilling.

**NATIONAL GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.**—LORD PALMERSTON just published, LORD LUNDYHURST on June 1st, with Memoirs by HERBERT FRY. The Photographs by Mr. Watkins, 179, Regent Street. Price 4s. each.  
Published at 5, York Place, City Road.

**ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—PHOTOGRAPHS FROM TINTORETTO.**—"Christ before Pilate," and "Christ bearing the Cross," from the celebrated paintings in the Scuola di San Rocco, at Venice, with Mr. RUSKIN'S description. Photographed expressly for the Society by Mr. RAINFORD. Price, to Members, 5s. each; to Strangers, 7s. 6d., with wrapper and letterpress.  
25, Old Bond Street, May, 1857. JOHN NORTON, Sec.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at the Society's House, 15, WHITEHALL PLACE, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at one o'clock, &c.  
During the Ballot, the Gold Medals will be presented to Mr. Gregory, Esq., Commander of the North Australian Expedition; and to Lieut.-Col. A. S. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India; by the President, Sir R. I. MURCHISON, who will then deliver the Annual Address.  
The Dinner will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at seven o'clock precisely.

**CHISWICK FETES.—GREAT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION** on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 3 and 4. Free to Fellows or holders of their Ivory Tickets, on June 3, at Twelve o'clock, or June 4, at 10 a.m. Fellows and holders of their Ivory Tickets may at the same hours be accompanied by any two Visitors producing 5s. Admission Tickets. Open to the public, with 5s. Tickets, at 2 p.m., June 3, or with 2s. 6d. Tickets, 2 p.m., June 4.  
On both these days His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Society, has kindly intimated his intention of throwing open the grounds of Chiswick House to the Fellows of the Society and their friends.  
Tickets are to be procured at 21, Regent Street, till the days of Exhibition, when Five Shilling Tickets will be charged 7s. 6d., and Half-Crown Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.  
Special Trains to Chiswick by the South Western Railway, and to Turnham Green by the North London Railway.

**MISS DOLBY AND MR. LINDSAY SLOPER** have the honour to announce that their Annual Grand Morning Concert will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, June 3rd, 1857; when they will be assisted by the following eminent artists: Mesdames Clara Novello and Weiss, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Weiss. The Vocal Union, consisting of Miss Marian Moss, Messrs. Foster, Wilby Cooper, Montagu Smith, Winn, and Thomas. Instrumentalists, M. Sainton, Signor Rottetini, and M. Benedetti. The Orchestra will consist of the Orchestral Union, conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon. Reserved Seats, 1s. or three for £2 2s. To be had only of Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent Street; of Miss Dolby, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square; and of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, 7, Southwick Place, Hyde Park. Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, may be had at all the principal Music Warehousemen, and of Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper.

**LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's Square.**  
The Sixteenth ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the subscribers to the LONDON LIBRARY will be held in the Reading Room of the Institution, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 30th inst.  
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W. B. DONNE, Secretary and Librarian.  
\* The Annual Subscription for 1857 is now due.  
May 20, 1857.

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The Essays should include an historical account of the origin and growth of the present imperfect system of spelling; an analysis of the system of articulate sounds; and an exposition of those occurring in our language; with a notice of the various modes in which it has been attempted to express these sounds graphically, and a suggestion for doing so, in which care should be taken that no letter should express more than one sound, that no sound should be expressed by more than one letter, and that as few new types as possible should be admitted.

The Essays, which must be written in English, and only on one side of the paper, to be sent, pre-paid, to Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with appropriate notices, as is usual (the names and addresses of competitors being placed in separate sealed envelopes), on, or before, the 31st of March, 1858.

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In the event of the successful competitors declining to publish, at their own expense, the Essays to which the prizes shall be awarded, the copyright to be vested in the donor of the prizes and to be published as he may think fit.

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### ADJUDICATORS:

A. J. ELLIS, Esq., R.A., Edinburgh.  
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W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart., M.A. (Oxford), Wallington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Wallington, 31st March, 1857.

\* Copies of the above notice may be obtained on application to Mr. Isaac Pitman, Phonetic Institution, Bath.

## UNITED ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL-MASTERS.

MASTERS.—Funds having been entrusted to this Association for the purpose, the Committee hereby offer a prize of £25 for a Paper on THE BEST MEANS OF MAKING THE SCHOOL-MASTERS' FUNCTION MORE EFFICIENT THAN IT HAS HITHERTO BEEN IN PREVENTING MISERY AND CRIME. The writer to direct his attention particularly to the following points:—1. The subjects to be taught. 2. The method of conducting the teaching and training. Three referees have been appointed by the Society of Arts, the Association, and the Donor respectively. The Essay to which the Prize shall be awarded to be read by the writer at the Annual Meeting of the Association, at Christmas next, and to form the basis of a discussion on the subject. The copyright of the successful Essay to become the property of the Association. The Essay will afterwards be published, together with a report of the discussion, and will be circulated among the Members. Candidates are to send in their manuscripts to the Corresponding Secretary, 17, Scarsdale Terrace, Kensington (W.), before the 1st November, 1857. Each manuscript must bear a number and motto. The Candidate's name must not be sent. The award will be announced as soon as possible in the "Journal of the Society of Arts" and the "Literarium," probably about the middle of December.

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To detain without satisfying the attention, to create mysteries out of smoke, and to make a vague impression of something very profound or original by the sheer force of eccentricity, are arts, or artifices, of which Mr. Borrow is master. It is not to be denied that, here and there, we light upon passages in which there is vigour of expression at all events, if there be not vigour of thought and distinctness of purpose; nor are we insensible to the curious fact, that a book which has neither beginning, middle, nor end, does somehow carry us on, hoping against hope, with a kind of indefinite expectation. But when we have arrived at the last page, and pause to reflect upon what we have read, we instinctively ask, What is it all about? That is a question not easy to answer. It is about a great many things; Popery, Romany chies, thimble-riggers, philology, china tea-cups, horse-hocussing, pugilism, and the Church of England. But with what object is the cauldron put to seeth into which these strange ingredients are flung? What is the book intended to illustrate, to prove, to promote? Has it a design, or aim of any sort? Is it a pure whim, thrown off in an hour of vagrant leisure, or a subtle masque, under which the author disguises his deep and world-embracing erudition? We can hardly be expected to solve this problem, seeing that the author himself is evidently not very clear upon the matter. Mr. Borrow is indignant with the critics for calling 'Lavengro,' of which the volumes before us form the sequel, an autobiography. He angrily declares that it is no such thing. "This assertion of theirs," that is, of the critics, says Mr. Borrow, at p. 336, vol. ii., "is a falsehood, and they know it to be a falsehood. In the preface 'Lavengro' is stated to be a dream; and the writer takes this opportunity of stating that he never said it was an autobiography; never authorised any person to say that it was one; and that he has, in innumerable instances, declared in public and private, both before and after the work was published, that it was not what is generally termed an autobiography," &c. And in the next page—i.e., p. 337—he tells us what 'Lavengro' is—"Lavengro," says he, "is a philological book, a poem, if you choose to call it so." As we fancy that nobody will choose to call a philological book a poem, we must accept the former as the author's own definition. Yet incomprehensible as it may appear, we find the following elaborate description of this "philological book" at p. 245 of the same volume:—

"'Lavengro' is the history, up to a certain period, of one of rather a peculiar mind and system [?] of nerves, with an exterior shy and cold, under which lurk much curiosity, especially with regard to what is odd and extraordinary, a considerable quantity of energy and industry, and an unconquerable love of independence. It narrates his earliest dreams and feelings; dwells with minuteness on the ways, words, and characters of his father, mother, and brother; lingers on the occasional resting-places of his wandering half-military childhood; describes the gradual hardening of his bodily frame by robust exercises; his successive struggles, after his family and himself have settled down in a small local capital, to obtain knowledge of every kind, but more particularly philological

lore; his visits to the tent of the Romany chieftain, and the parlour of the Anglo-German philosopher, &c."

It is tolerably evident from this painstaking delineation of its contents, that 'Lavengro' is a personal narrative, and it is no less certain that it is in the autobiographical form, and that it professes to relate, in the first person, the adventures of some real or fictitious character. Yet Mr. Borrow says it is not what he describes it to be. How are we to account for these conflicting expositions of his own work? How are we to reconcile the above description of 'Lavengro,' as the history of an individual related by himself, with that slightly intemperate passage in which the critics are denounced as wilful liars for having called it an autobiography? Is the whole thing intended as a conundrum, which may be put shortly thus—When is an autobiography not an autobiography? D'y'e give it up? When it is written by Mr. Borrow.

We are afraid that whatever reputation Mr. Borrow may have acquired by his former productions, will be seriously damaged by the strange freaks he plays in the volumes before us. Not satisfied with abusing the critics, he anticipates their functions by reviewing his own book at considerable length, and in a spirit of unbounded panegyric, which is natural enough considering the estimate in which he is held by himself. Nor is this all. To show his contempt for the critics, and his high scorn of their ignorance, he tells us that in 'Lavengro' he prepared a stratagem to expose them. "In order to have an opportunity of holding up pseudo-critics by the tails," he says, "he wilfully spelt various foreign words wrong—Welch words, and even Italian words. Did they detect those misspellings? Not one of them, even as he knew they would not, and he now taunts them with ignorance; and the power of taunting them with ignorance is the punishment which he designed for them." We presume it is to a similar stratagem we are to attribute the glaring anachronisms we have detected in these volumes, the typographical negligences by which they are occasionally deformed, the use of Romany words in irreconcilable significations, and, above all, the use of words passed off for Romany which are unknown to the gypsies themselves. If such matters, to say nothing of tricks of a more erudite aspect, are really to be set down, not as the original blunders, oversights, or downright ignorance of the author himself, but as traps to catch critics, what is to be said about the author's self-respect, or his respect for the reading public? Is a writer who puts his writings into print—that is to say, who solicits, or invites, the public to read them—justified in interlarding them with premeditated corruptions? This is a question which cannot be conveniently put into the form of a conundrum, and which is not likely to be treated quite so facetiously by the purchasers of Mr. Borrow's books.

The critics will probably forgive Mr. Borrow, whatever the public may do, out of consideration for the impartiality of his wrath. He seems to be angry with everybody, especially with his excellent publisher, towards whom he displays the waspish humours of a spoiled child. It appears that it had been frequently stated in print that 'Lavengro' was "got up" expressly against the popish agitation of 1850-51; which was not true, the principal part of the work having been written in 1843, the remainder in '46, and the whole being in the

hands of the publisher in '48. "And here," adds Mr. Borrow, "he [the author] cannot forbear observing that it was the duty of that publisher to have rebutted a statement which he knew to be a calumny." This is the spoiled child whimpering out because somebody did not do something for it which it ought to have done for itself. Upon what ground of custom, or responsibility, did it become the duty of the publisher to rebut a statement which affected the author alone, and which the author might have had special reasons for not choosing to answer, or for answering in a special manner? It is a new doctrine in the relations of authors and publishers to cast such responsibilities upon the publisher, who has quite enough to attend to in his own department; and we think in this particular instance, where the motives of the author were implicated, Mr. Murray might very fairly retort by asking him why he did not rebut the calumny himself?

But it is time to turn from these outside topics to the story of 'The Romany Rye.' As the title-page informs us, it is a sequel to 'Lavengro,' and it continues the narrative in the same desultory fashion. We find Lavengro where we left him in the Mumper's Dingle, with Isopel Berners encamped beside him. After much see-sawing, not at all to the young woman's taste, he at last makes her an offer of marriage, which she rejects, because he ought to have made it long before; and then, without even taking leave of him, she goes off to America. Our hero, being now somewhat solitary in the Dingle, notwithstanding that an encampment of old friends has been established close to him, purchases a horse, and sets out in quest of adventures. In the present railroad age (although there were no railroads in Lavengro's day) this scheme of wandering over the country, and picking up oddities in out-of-the-way nooks, reads more like an allegory than a romance. The Gil Blas structure, and the Don Quixote progress are no longer applicable to the affairs of life, and we consequently follow the excursions of Lavengro with languid interest. Luckily, the adventures are much like the narrative of the knife-grinder. Meeting an old friend, a postilion, on the road, Lavengro gets a situation as ostler at an inn. But he is careful to have it understood that he is no common ostler. He refuses to take any wages, works out of an enthusiasm for ostlering, and when at last he is going away, the landlord entertains him at parting with the best wine in his cellar, producing as a great favour a "pint" of port of 1811, "the year of the comet, the best vintage on record," and all the people collect and give him three cheers as he rides off on his horse. The next notable circumstance that occurs is a fall from the said horse, which he is taking to a distant fair to sell. Stunned and severely bruised, he is carried into the house of an old man who "knows Chinese, but cannot tell what is o'clock," and in due time, as the patient is slowly recovering, the old man, like most of the people in the book, relates his history to him, and a very lurid comical kind of a history it is. Having recovered from his accident, Lavengro sets out for the fair, sells his horse for a large sum, and has a long conversation, which lasts over about 110 pages, with the jockey and his employer. He now, disencumbered of his horse, takes a quiet ruminating walk through the fair, where he falls in with an old friend, an Irish thimble-rigger. The reader is not disappointed in his just reliance on the confessional

loquacity of the thimble-rigger, who relates his entire history to Lavengro, standing all the time by an old wall on the roadside; and we are bound to say that this history is out of all comparison more extraordinary than that of the old man who taught himself to read Chinese out of tea-cups, but could not tell what it was o'clock. The thimble-rigger is in great distress, and Lavengro makes him a present of 5*l.* to carry him over to Ireland, where, we learn, he afterwards becomes a priest. This incident brings the book to an abrupt conclusion. The two friends go into the town and get some "refreshment," after which they separate; and the last glimpse we have of Lavengro discloses him walking at a "brisk rate" towards the east, he having some thoughts of going to India.

It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Borrow does not care much about his story, and that congruity or probability are not the elements upon which he relies for success. It is in particular scenes, in isolated traits of character, especially amongst horses, prize-fighters, and gypsies, and in odd fragments of old reading, tumbling out in the most unexpected places, that the specialities of the book are to be sought for. Two or three passages we have marked for extract will sufficiently illustrate some of these peculiar features. Here, for example, is a capital sample of gypsy dialogue, full of life and character. It refers to the arrival of a party of gypsies on 'ground close to Mumper's Dingle':—

"It was as usual a brilliant morning, the dewy blades of the rye-grass which covered the plain sparkled brightly in the beams of the sun, which had probably been about two hours above the horizon. A rather numerous body of my ancient friends and allies occupied the ground in the vicinity of the mouth of the dingle. About five yards on the right I perceived Mr. Petulengro busily employed in erecting his tent; he held in his hand an iron bar, sharp at the bottom, with a kind of arm projecting from the top for the purpose of supporting a kettle or cauldron over the fire, and which is called in the Romanian language 'Kekauviskoe saster.' With the sharp end of this Mr. Petulengro was making holes in the earth at about twenty inches' distance from each other, into which he inserted certain long rods with a considerable bend towards the top, which constituted no less than the timbers of the tent, and the supporters of the canvas. Mrs. Petulengro, and a female with a crutch in her hand, whom I recognised as Mrs. Chikno, sat near him on the ground, whilst two or three children, from six to ten years old, who composed the young family of Mr. and Mrs. Petulengro, were playing about."

"Here we are, brother," said Mr. Petulengro, as he drove the sharp end of the bar into the ground; 'here we are, and plenty of us—Bute dosta Romany chals.'

"I am glad to see you all," said I; 'and particularly you, madam,' said I, making a bow to Mrs. Petulengro; 'and you also, madam,' taking off my hat to Mrs. Chikno.

"Good day to you, sir," said Mrs. Petulengro; 'you look as usual, charmingly, and speak so, too; you have not forgot your manners.'

"It is not all gold that glitters," said Mrs. Chikno. 'However, good-morrow to you, young rye.'

"I do not see Tawno," said I, looking around; 'where is he?'

"Where, indeed!" said Mrs. Chikno; 'I don't know; he who countenances him in the roving line can best answer.'

"He will be here anon," said Mr. Petulengro; 'he has merely ridden down a by-road to show a farmer a two-year-old colt; she heard me give him directions, but she can't be satisfied.'

"I can't, indeed," said Mrs. Chikno.

"And why not, sister?"

"Because I place no confidence in your words, brother; as I said before, you countenances him."

"Well," said I, 'I know nothing of your private concerns; I am come on an errand. Isopel Berners, down in the dell there, requests the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Petulengro's company at breakfast. She will be happy also to see you, madam,' said I, addressing Mrs. Chikno.

"Is that young female your wife, young man?" said Mrs. Chikno.

"My wife!" said I.

"Yes, young man, your wife, your lawful certificated wife."

"No," said I, 'she is not my wife.'

"Then I will not visit with her," said Mrs. Chikno; 'I countenance nothing in the roving line.'

"What do you mean by the roving line?" I demanded.

"What do I mean by the roving line? Why, by it I mean such conduct as is not tatcheno. When ryes and rawnies lives together in dingles, without being certificated, I call such behaviour being tolerably deep in the roving line, everything savouring of which I am determined not to sanctify. I have suffered too much by my own certificated husband's outbreaks in that line to afford anything of the kind the slightest shadow of countenance."

"It is hard that people may not live in dingles together without being suspected of doing wrong," said I.

"So it is," said Mrs. Petulengro, interposing; 'and, to tell you the truth, I am altogether surprised at the illiberality of my sister's remarks. I have often heard say, that is in good company—and I have kept good company in my time—that suspicion is king's evidence of a narrow and uncultivated mind; on which account I am suspicious of nobody, not even of my own husband, whom some people would think I had a right to be suspicious of, seeing that on his account I once refused a lord; but ask him whether I am suspicious of him, and whether I seeks to keep him close tied to my apron-string; he will tell you nothing of the kind; but that, on the contrary, I always allows him an agreeable latitude, permitting him to go where he pleases, and to converse with any one to whose manner of speaking he may take a fancy. But I have had the advantage of keeping good company, and therefore—'

"Meklis," said Mrs. Chikno, 'pray drop all that, sister; I believe I have kept as good company as yourself; and with respect to that offer with which you frequently fatigue those who keeps company with you, I believe, after all, it was something in the roving and uncertificated line.'

"In whatever line it was," said Mrs. Petulengro, 'the offer was a good one. The young duke—for he was not only a lord, but a duke too—offered to keep me a fine carriage, and to make me his second wife; for it is true that he had another who was old and stout, though mighty rich, and highly good natured; so much so, indeed, that the young lord assured me that she would have no manner of objection to the arrangement; more especially if I would consent to live in the same house with her, being fond of young and cheerful society. So you see—'

"Yes, yes," said Mrs. Chikno, 'I see, what I before thought, that it was altogether in the uncertificated line.'

"Meklis," said Mrs. Petulengro, 'I use your own word, madam, which is Romany; for my own part, I am not fond of using Romany words, unless I can hope to pass them off for French, which I cannot in the present company. I heartily wish that there was no such language, and do my best to keep it away from my children, lest the frequent use of it should altogether confirm them in low and vulgar habits. I have four children, madam, but—'

"I suppose by talking of your four children you wish to check me for having none," said Mrs.

Chikno, bursting into tears; 'if I have no children, sister, it is no fault of mine, it is—but why do I call you sister,' said she, angrily, 'you are no sister of mine, you are a grasin, a regular mare—a pretty sister, indeed, ashamed of your own language. I remember well that by your high-flying notions you drove your own mother—'

"We will drop it," said Mrs. Petulengro; 'I do not wish to raise my voice, and to make myself ridiculous. Young gentleman,' said she, 'pray present my compliments to Miss Isopel Berners, and inform her that I am very sorry that I cannot accept her polite invitation. I am just arrived, and have some slight domestic matters to see to, amongst others, to wash my children's faces; but that in the course of the forenoon, when I have attended to what I have to do, and have dressed myself, I hope to do myself the honour of paying her a regular visit, you will tell her that with my compliments. With respect to my husband he can answer for himself, as I, not being of a jealous disposition, never interferes with his matters.'

"And tell Miss Berners," said Mr. Petulengro, 'that I shall be happy to wait upon her in company with my wife as soon as we are regularly settled: at present I have much on my hands, having not only to pitch my own tent, but this here jealous woman's, whose husband is absent on my business.'

As a companion picture to this, we may give the costume of the Petulengros, when they come to pay the promised visit:—

"Mr. Petulengro was dressed in Roman fashion, with a somewhat smartly-cut sporting-coat, the buttons of which were half-crowns—and a waist-coat, scarlet and black, the bottoms of which were spaded half-guineas; his breeches were of a stuff half velvet, half corduroy, the cords exceedingly broad. He had leggings of buff cloth, furred at the bottom; and upon his feet were highlows. Under his left arm was a long black whalebone riding whip, with a red lash, and an immense silver knob. Upon his head was a hat with a high peak, somewhat of the kind which the Spaniards call *calané*, so much in favour with the bravos of Seville and Madrid. Now when I have added that Mr. Petulengro had on a very fine white holland shirt, I think I have described his array. Mrs. Petulengro—I beg pardon for not having spoken of her first—was also arrayed very much in the Roman fashion. Her hair, which was exceedingly black and lustrous, fell in braids on either side of her head. In her ears were rings, with long drops of gold. Round her neck was a string of what seemed very much like very large pearls, somewhat tarnished, however, and apparently of considerable antiquity. 'Here we are, brother,' said Mr. Petulengro; 'here we are, come to see you—wizard and witch, wizard and wizard:—'

'There's a chovahance, and a chovahano, The nav se len is Petulengro.'

The reader who recollects the fight of the Flaming Tinman, will discern the same powerful hand in the following passage. A bullying coachman, in the old coaching days, is resolved to revenge himself upon a thin person about sixty, with a white hat, shabby black coat, and buff-coloured trowsers, who, because the coachman has been insolent to him on the journey, refuses to give him a shilling:—

"You say it is three miles to," said the individual to me; 'I think I shall light my pipe, and smoke it as I go along.' Thereupon he took out from a side-pocket a tobacco-box and short meerschaum pipe, and implements for striking a light, filled his pipe, lighted it, and commenced smoking. Presently the coachman drew near, I saw at once that there was mischief in his eye; the man smoking was standing with his back towards him, and he came so nigh to him, seemingly purposely, that as he passed a puff of smoke came of necessity against his face. 'What do you mean by smoking in my face?' said he, striking the pipe



of the elderly individual out of his mouth. The other, without manifesting much surprise, said, 'I thank you; and if you will wait a minute, I will give you a receipt for that favour;' then gathering up his pipe, and taking off his coat and hat, he laid them on a stepping block which stood near, and rubbing his hands together, he advanced towards the coachman in an attitude of offence, holding his hands crossed very near to his face. The coachman, who probably expected anything but such a movement from a person of the age and appearance of the individual whom he had insulted, stood for a moment motionless with surprise; but, recollecting himself, he pointed at him derisively with his finger; the next moment, however, the other was close upon him, had struck aside the extended hand with his left fist, and given him a severe blow on the nose with his right, which he immediately followed by a left-hand blow in the eye; then drawing his body slightly backward, with the velocity of lightning he struck the coachman full in the mouth, and the last blow was the severest of all, for it cut the coachman's lips nearly through; blows so quickly and sharply dealt I had never seen. The coachman reeled like a fir-tree in a gale, and seemed nearly senseless. 'Ho! what's this? a fight! a fight!' sounded from a dozen voices, and people came running from all directions to see what was going on. The coachman, coming somewhat to himself, disencumbered himself of his coat and hat; and, encouraged by two or three of his brothers of the whip, showed some symptoms of fighting, endeavouring to close with his foe; but the attempt was vain, his foe was not to be closed with; he did not shift or dodge about, but warded off the blows of his opponent with the greatest *sang froid*, always using the guard which I have already described, and putting in, in return, short chopping blows with the swiftness of lightning. In a very few minutes the countenance of the coachman was literally cut to pieces, and several of his teeth were dislodged; at length he gave in; stung with mortification, however, he repented, and asked for another round; it was granted, to his own complete demolition. The coachman did not drive his coach back that day, he did not appear on the box again for a week; but he never held up his head afterwards. Before I quitted the inn, he had disappeared from the road, going no one knew where."

One characteristic specimen more—a fragment out of the jockey's story, for the jockey, like everybody else, relates his whole life to Lavengro:—

"One day, whilst in trouble, I was visited by a person I had occasionally met at sporting-dinners. He came to look after a Suffolk Punch, the best horse, by-the-by, that anybody can purchase to drive, it being the only animal of the horse kind in England that will pull twice at a dead weight. I told him that I had none at that time that I could recommend; in fact, that every horse in my stable was sick. He then invited me to dine with him at an inn close by, and I was glad to go with him, in the hope of getting rid of unpleasant thoughts. After dinner, during which he talked nothing but slang, observing I looked very melancholy, he asked me what was the matter with me, and I, my heart being opened by the wine he had made me drink, told him my circumstances without reserve. With an oath or two for not having treated him at first like a friend, he said he would soon set me all right; and pulling out two hundred pounds, told me to pay him when I could. I felt as I never felt before; however, I took his notes, paid my sneaks, and in less than three months was right again, and had returned him his money. On paying it to him, I said that I had now a Punch which would just suit him, saying that I would give it to him—a free gift—for nothing. He swore at me; telling me to keep my Punch, for that he was suited already. I begged him to tell me how I could requite him for his kindness, whereupon, with the most dreadful oath I ever heard, he bade me come and see him hanged when his time was come. I wrung his hand, and told him I would,

and I kept my word. The night before the day he was hanged at H—, I harnessed a Suffolk Punch to my light gig, the same Punch which I had offered to him, which I have ever since kept, and which brought me and this short young man to Horncastle, and in eleven hours I drove that Punch one hundred and ten miles. I arrived at H— just in the nick of time. There was the ugly jail—the scaffold—and there upon it stood the only friend I ever had in the world. Driving my Punch, which was all in a foam, into the midst of the crowd, which made way for me as if it knew what I came for, I stood up in my gig, took off my hat, and shouted 'God Almighty bless you, Jack!' The dying man turned his pale grim face towards me—for his face was always somewhat grim, do you see—noddled and said, or I thought I heard him say, 'All right, old chap.' The next moment my eyes water. He had a high heart, got into a scrape whilst in the marines, lost his half-pay, took to the turf, ring, gambling, and at last cut the throat of a villain who had robbed him of nearly all he had. But he had good qualities, and I know for certain that he never did half the bad things laid to his charge; for example, he never bribed Tom Oliver to fight cross, as it was said he did, on the day of the awful thunder-storm. Ned Flatnose fairly beat Tom Oliver, for though Ned was not what's called a good fighter, he had a particular blow, which if he could put in he was sure to win. His right shoulder, do you see, was two inches farther back than it ought to have been, and consequently his right fist generally fell short; but if he could swing himself round, and put in a blow with that right arm, he could kill or take away the senses of anybody in the world."

#### *Egypt and the Great Suez Canal. A Narrative of Travels. By J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. Bentley.*

ADMIRABLE as is the old precept, "Ne quæras quis hoc dixerit, sed quid dicatur attende,"—it is not one to be followed quite indiscriminately in every imaginable instance. In all cases, for example, in which your capital or your labour is requested for the execution of some object represented as highly conducive to the common good, it is most desirable to ascertain whether the applicant be himself an entirely disinterested party. So thought the sagacious nation of foxes, when it was proposed to them to cast all their tails into a common stock; so think we, when an American would persuade us to make a railway through Honduras, or a Frenchman a canal between the Pyramids. Let us hasten to protest our entire confidence in the sincerity, or, to employ a prevalent Gallicism, the loyalty of M. Saint-Hilaire. We are deceived indeed if every line devoted by him to the praise of Egypt's present administration and future aquatic highway be not the offspring of the purest and sincerest conviction. At the same time, it would be idle to pretend that we can feel the same confidence in the lucubrations of a Frenchman and a *savant* on this topic, as if he wrote C.E. after the respectable cognomen of Smith.

In the first place, France is notoriously the land of impracticable schemes. This great nation's general tone of thought has now, for a long time, been thoroughly materialistic. Hence its imagination, a weak affair enough if judged by its developments in poetry and art, assumes colossal dimensions when directed to the furtherance of material ends. To conceive the idea, the execution, and the profitability of any scheme, seems with it the work of but a single mental effort. Accordingly, while the plodding Englishman contents himself with establishing lines of rail and boat to places where people go already,

the impetuous Gaul traces out a new channel, and bids the surprised commerce of the world flow by that. Canals through the desert, aqueducts over the Nile, bridges above and tunnels below the Straits of Dover, railways through Castilian sheep-walks, occidental phalansteries, washed by a lemonade sea, schemes for scientific aerostation innumerable, emporiums in Madagascar, empires in New Caledonia—such are a few of the schemes occupying the serious attention of a people unable to preserve its own liberty, to extend its frontier to its natural limit, to establish a moderately successful colony, or even to prevent an actual decrease in its own population. We confess, therefore, to feeling a strong distrust of any scheme mainly promoted by Frenchmen.

There is still another reason why M. Saint-Hilaire's *couleur de rose* accounts of the Egyptian Pasha's government, and the French engineer's project, ought to receive a careful sifting. Among the many *idées Napoléoniennes* for which France is indebted to the great Corsican is that of the importance of occupying Egypt. When Napoleon first beheld the land of the Pharaohs he doubtless forgot the granary of the Levant in the highway to India; but what was only his means has become the end of his successors. The acquisition of Egypt would, they think, turn the Mediterranean at once into a French lake, and give into their hands the key of the English Company's house upon the Ganges. Again, we are imputing no sinister motives to M. Saint-Hilaire, but the history of 1839 and 1840 shows how profoundly the notion of a French protectorate over Egypt influenced even the timid and anti-national government of Louis Philippe, and it is most improbable that he should be altogether unaffected by it. We do not think much of Russian calculations respecting the probable dividends of the Sebastopol Direct, nor should French proposals for developing Egyptian resources with English money be allowed to pass altogether without scrutiny.

Now it so chances that, at the present moment, French influence actually is predominant in Egypt. The present Pasha is understood to consider himself as under important obligations to the French consul, and in an exactly opposite relation to the representative of England. The case, as we have been informed, stands thus. When heir-apparent, the Pasha was exposed to a most malevolent persecution from his predecessor, who was, singularly enough, a nephew older than himself. He sought, in the first instance, the protection of the English consul, which was refused with contempt. The French diplomatic agent was kinder, and, as the event has proved, wiser, and he now reaps his reward in the absolute confidence of the Pasha, while English influence has waned away to nothing. Supposing this to be a correct representation of the case, we can but allow that we have met with our deserts. But it will follow, at the same time, that every French account of the Pasha, his government, and his country, is less likely to be a review than a panegyric. Besides this, the Egyptian seems to have left nothing undone to confirm our traveller's favourable opinion:—

"Our reception by his Highness the Viceroy was quite in accordance with the royal munificence with which he has treated us since landing on the shores of Egypt. It was most cordial, yet perfectly simple, and held in a tent. Mohammed Said speaks French readily, and our interview had



therefore none of the tedium which such official meetings usually have, when the communication takes place through the medium of a dragoman, in the imperfect interchange of broken and often commonplace remarks.

"Conversing thus familiarly with his Highness the Viceroy, and his ministers, Edhem Pasha and Zulfikar Pasha, we might have imagined ourselves in a circle of the best society of Paris. The Viceroy has wit, good sense, easy manners, and a frank disposition. Such was the impression I received from our interview, which lasted four hours. You know me too well to suspect me of flattery or fiction, if I remark the tact as well as politeness shown in many felicitous expressions which fell from his Highness: I mention only one. On our hesitating to cover our heads, notwithstanding his request that we would do so, M. de Lesseps said, 'Your Highness treats these gentlemen like crowned heads.' 'These gentlemen,' replied Said, 'are indeed the crowned heads of science.'"

If any of our readers will ask himself candidly what opinion he would be likely to form of a potentate who should salute him as one of "the crowned heads of science," we imagine that he will be at no loss to determine the amount of credence suitable to be bestowed upon the startling contradictions to all our received notions presented by M. Saint-Hilaire. In his sketch, the Saracen's head has become a sort of oriental Sir Roger de Coverley, mild, paternal, and respectable to a degree. We greatly prefer the testimony of those who, having never received a benefit or an injury from the Pasha, concur in representing him as a good-natured, amiable, indolent sort of man, with no notion of government, or zeal for the improvement of his country, but with a childish passion for playing at soldiers that often produces more misery than the oppressions of the Mamelukes. It is worthy of remark, that while nearly all M. Saint-Hilaire's encomiums are couched in very general terms, his descriptions of what is amiss are perfectly clear and unmistakable in their tenor. Take his account of what is wont to happen when the paternal government imagines itself in need of soldiers:—

"In passing Keneh we witnessed one of these seizures which desolate families, and deprive poor widows of the sons who were their only support. At the gate of the barracks, which are handsome, a woman was sitting under an acacia, uttering heart-rending cries; her cheeks were bathed with tears; her dishevelled hair fell upon her unveiled face; her clasped hands, her sobs, her invectives against the soldiers, who were unmoved by her threats and entreaties, all indicated the deepest anguish. Her son had just been carried off by order of the Sheik: she had lost her husband some time before, and this lad alone remained to her. What was to become of her? How should she live, and get her bread, when deprived of him who helped her to earn it? We went up to her, and one of our party, who spoke Arabic, addressed a few words to calm her; but she made no answer. We offered her money, hoping to tranquillize her by this irresistible remedy; but she refused it,—and such indifference, almost unheard of in this country, convinced us that her sorrow had no bounds. The unhappy woman was like Rachel—she refused to be comforted, since she had lost her son; the conscription had taken him from her. She might have recollected that in two or three years at most he would probably be restored to her, for the recruits seldom remain a longer time in the regiment; but this separation, although short, seemed to her like death.

"The law with us, milder and more equitable, leaves to widows their eldest son as the support of the family; but in this country there cannot be any such exception, as there is no certificate of marriage or register of birth, the real status of in-

dividuals remains unknown, and cannot serve as the basis of any general legislative measure. The Sheik-el-beled, who doubtless knew the situation of the poor woman, ought indeed to have left her child to her, and nominated another recruit in his place. No doubt she reproached the Sheik-el-beled with cruelty and venality; no doubt she said, that if she had been rich enough to purchase his favour, she might have retained her son."

Pretty well this, for a country without enemies, insurgents, or even fortresses. The most valuable part of M. Saint-Hilaire's book, in our judgment, is that which deals with the social evils of Egypt, especially his accounts of the laws of property and of marriage. We almost cease to censure Mohammed Said, when we see what a succession of Mohammed Alis it would take to raise this hapless country from its slavery of twelve hundred years. In fact, the materials for the reconstruction of the social edifice seem hardly to exist. It is hard to make bricks without straw, but much harder to build with straw without bricks.

That the projected canal, if made, would be a very important agent in the amelioration of the country, is what we see no reason to doubt. But can it be made? The question was very ably discussed in an article in the 'Edinburgh Review' for December, 1855, when a most unfavourable opinion of the project was expressed. Scarcely, however, had the impression of the 'Review' been distributed, when a report emanated from the international commission of engineers appointed to examine the scheme, in which the natural difficulties insisted on by the reviewer were declared to have no existence. Mutual admissions have by this time narrowed the question to simple dimensions; it is allowed that the construction of the canal itself will be attended with no especial difficulty, and the main problem remaining to be solved refers to the probable expense of the artificial harbours which the shallowness of the sea will necessitate at its termini—Suez and Pelusium. According to the Edinburgh reviewer, the construction of any pier at Pelusium is an utter impossibility, owing to the bottomless ooze forming the bed of the bay. It should seem, however, from the report of the engineering commission, that this obstacle is wholly imaginary, the bottom being in reality hard and firm. Admitting this to be the case, the difficulties still appear to be very considerable. On M. Saint-Hilaire's own showing, the four piers necessary for the construction of the two harbours will have to be carried out to a total distance of 29,300 feet from the shore, all or nearly all the stone to be brought from a distance, and all the labourers to be fed and paid. Now, in the Portland Breakwater, the most extensive work of the kind as yet commenced in this country, the total length is only 7,200 feet, the stone is procured from quarries close at hand—thousands of tons, indeed, having been excavated long before the commencement of the undertaking, and lying about ready for use, while the partial employment of convicts, whose labour is of course gratuitous, and the expense of whose maintenance is not reckoned to the scheme, effects an annual saving of 22,000*l*. Nevertheless, the total cost of the Breakwater will not be under 850,000*l*. Assuming the proportionate cost of the Egyptian works to be no greater, they would still involve an outlay of nearly three millions and a half, or almost one-half of the whole capital subscribed. In all probability,

however, their construction would require a much larger sum. To determine this point with accuracy, we ought to be able to compare them with the Breakwater in the important matters of depth and breadth, for which we do not at present possess the requisite data.

Be these matters as they may, the inevitable expenses of the piers are sufficient to make the prospect anything but encouraging. First, some ten or twelve millions of tons of stone will have to be quarried in the Archipelago. These islands cannot of themselves possibly supply the labour requisite for the excavation of so enormous a mass; it will accordingly be necessary to resort to an extensive importation of foreign workmen, whose wages and maintenance will assuredly be no trifle. Every pebble will have to be shipped, transported, and unshipped; and the company will thus find itself charged with the maintenance of a fleet. Thousands of workmen must be employed both at Suez and Pelusium, unless it is intended that the work shall occupy forty years, like the mole at Plymouth; or even fifteen, like that at Portland. A single oversight or error in the construction may—a political complication leading to the blockade of the Egyptian coast must—prove the ruin of the whole. Finally, supposing the work complete, what security have we that it will pay? If the 'Edinburgh Review's' statements respecting the dangers of the Red Sea were of quite unimpeachable correctness, it would be sufficiently obvious that the canal would, after all, be but a passage leading to nothing, as no ship would care to trust itself in waters so perilous. M. Saint-Hilaire, however, exerts himself to the utmost to dissipate this impression, and as all experience tends to show that the dangers of strange waters are far more likely to be over than underrated, we are inclined to think he may very probably be in the right. Even he, however, is compelled to propose the navigation of the sea by the assistance of steam-tugs, an item of expense not in the original plan, but much too important to be omitted from our estimate of it. We must frankly confess our inability to deal with the yet more important question whether, supposing the canal made, all the tonnage that could possibly pass through it would produce an appreciable dividend. It behoves intending shareholders to look to this point, as well as to make quite sure that it will be able to accommodate ships like the *Great Eastern*, whose dimensions, for anything anybody can tell, may be the normal and orthodox standard by the time it is completed. Finally, it seems not a little singular that M. Saint-Hilaire should speak throughout as if there were no competition—no choice between his scheme and no scheme at all. Did he never hear of the Euphrates Railroad? Has that project no friends and no promoters? Is it not clear that both the plans cannot be the best, and that the one which most completely answers its end will absorb all the Indian traffic to the prejudice of its competitor? We speak with diffidence, but it certainly seems to us that the railroad is at once the most practical and most practicable project of the two; and that, while the main objections to the canal are very weighty, the dread of the Arabs so industriously propagated by the adversaries of the railway is a pure chimera. Nor should it be overlooked that, whether the scheme be in itself sound or unsound, the importance of such a line to British interests may not im-

probably lead the English and Indian Governments to offer a guarantee, which is more than any sane man can expect to be done for M. de Lesseps.

So far as the discussion of his favourite project is concerned, M. Saint-Hilaire's book is only a reproduction of an article written by him some time since for the 'Revue Britannique,' which we have read with interest, but without conviction. The additional matter in the present work is always entertaining and often valuable, but over-abundant in proofs of an unchecked imagination and a biased judgment. When apparently most practical, he is at best the echo of the French engineers. Let him get a committee of eminent English engineers to agree upon an equally favourable report, and we shall begin to think the canal deserving of all the countenance that it does not find.

*Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa; being the Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of H.B.M.'s Government in the years 1849-1855.* By Henry Barth, Ph.D., D.C.L. In Five Vols. Vols. I. to III. Longman & Co.

[Second Notice.]

In passing from the Sahara to Soudania the expedition crossed an ethnological, as well as a physical, frontier. On the north it left the tribes of the great Berber stock, who, in appearance as well as creed, are quite as much Arab as African. South of 17° N.L. the physiognomy is Negro; the Mahometanism recent and imperfect; the paganism either pure and unmodified, or else but barely concealed by the newer religion. There is a change in creed and colour; and there is a change in the way of politics as well. The Fulas, Fulanis, or Fellatas, in Soudania are the analogues of the Berbers and Arabs in the Sahara. Originally occupants of the upper portions of the Senegal and Gambia, where the difference of climate has given them a strong frame, a light skin, and hardy habits, they are now to be found in every kingdom of the Soudanian portion of Northern Africa, generally as marauders or conquerors; sometimes as peaceful nomades; but always as Fellatas or Fulanis, Mahometan and intrusive; often dominant; sometimes in a fair way of being so; sometimes unsuccessful in their attempts. In the eastern part of the districts which they have overrun, they come in contact with the more outlying tribes of the Arabs. In the north they touch the frontier of the Berbers. In the south and south-west they have nothing but the indigenous blacks; and over these they are most particularly dominant. In all matters where kings and sultans are concerned, the traveller in Sudan must know who he has to deal with. There may be a native dynasty, black, and with a minimum of Mahometan doctrines and Arab civilization. The chances, however, are, the highest powers are exercised by Fellata or Fulani intruders; of whom, perhaps, Clapperton and Lander saw the most, Denham much, and Barth not a little.

Damerghû, to the south of the Tagama, tributary to Asben, of which it is the granary, has a fertile soil, productive of corn, open water-courses, and thriving villages.

"We got sight of the first corn-fields of Damerghû, belonging to the villages of Kulakérki and Banuwélki.

"This was certainly an important stage in our journey. For although we had before seen a few small patches of garden-fields, where corn was

produced (as in Seldfiet, A'uderas, and other favoured places), yet they were on so small a scale as to be incapable of sustaining even a small fraction of the population; but here we had at length reached those fertile regions of Central Africa, which are not only able to sustain their own population, but even to export to foreign countries. My heart gladdened at this sight, and I felt thankful to Providence that our endeavours had been so far crowned with success; for here a more promising field for our labours was opened, which might become of the utmost importance in the future history of mankind."

In proceeding southwards from Damerghû Dr. Barth passed through the little province of Tasawa, where—

"each village has its own mayor, who decides petty matters, and is responsible for the tax payable within his jurisdiction. The king, or paramount chief, has the power of life and death; and there is no appeal from his sentence to the ruler of Marádi. However, he cannot venture to carry into effect any measure of consequence without asking the opinion of his privy council, or at least that of the ghaladima or prime minister, some account of whose office I shall have an opportunity of giving in the course of my narrative. The little territory of Tasawa might constitute a very happy state, if the inhabitants were left in quiet; but they are continually harassed by predatory expeditions, and even last evening, while we were encamped here, the Fellani drove away a small herd of ten calves from the neighbouring village of Kálbo."

Farther on his journey—

"Gazáwa is rather more closely built, though I doubt whether its circumference exceeds that of the former place. The market is held every day, but, as might be supposed, is far inferior to that of Tasáwa, which is a sort of little entrepôt for the merchants coming from the north, and affords much more security than Gazáwa, which, though an important place with regard to the struggle carried on between Paganism and Islamism in these quarters, is not so with respect to commerce. The principal things offered for sale were cattle, meat, vegetables of different kinds, and earthenware pots. Gazáwa has also a máriná or dyeing-place, but of less extent than that of Tasáwa, as most of its inhabitants are pagans, and wear no clothing but the leathern apron. Their character appeared to me to be far more grave than that of the inhabitants of Tasáwa; and this is a natural consequence of the precarious position in which they are placed, as well as of their more warlike disposition. The whole population is certainly not less than ten thousand."

From Gazáwa to Kátsena (Kashna) and Kano, important towns of the Haussa country, and thence to the metropolis of Bornu.

In passing the frontier there is a decided change of language, a slighter change in the physical conformation of the men and women, and a change equally slight in the conditions of soil and climate. Such at least is the case on the boundary, and for some distance inland. As we approach, however, the shores of the Lake Tshad the soil becomes deeper and the river broader, so much so as to enable one to talk of the alluvial plains of Bornu. The Fellatah power, however, is less than in Haussa; the civilization perhaps somewhat lower, the creed Mahometan. The Sultan of Bornu, for an African, is a semi-civilized potentate. Denham is the chief explorer of these parts, as Bornu was the district he more especially explored.

To the east of Bornu lies the kingdom of Bagirmi; to the south, the district of Mandara—names that have long been prominent on our maps. Into each Dr. Barth penetrated.

It is, however, in the direction of the embouchure of the Niger that we follow him

with most interest. Having cleared the boundaries of Bornu Proper, he came upon a village of the district called Shamo, originally a part of the Marghi country; the Marghi being one of the ruder tribes of pagan Negroland, concerning which Dr. Barth is our earliest, though not very full, informant. Some few have been converted into imperfect Mahometans, i.e., they have been taught to repeat a few Arabic phrases without much caring for their meaning.

"Behind the little hamlet Dalá Dísowa I saw the first specimen of the sacred groves of the Marghi—a dense part of the forest surrounded with a ditch, where, in the most luxuriant and widest-spreading tree, their god 'Tunbi' is worshipped."

This is what we are told respecting their paganism. In the way of physical conformation they deviate from the African types.

"I was struck by the beauty and symmetry of their forms, which were thus entirely exposed to view, and by the regularity of their features, which are not disfigured by incisions, and in some had nothing of what is called the negro type; but I was still more astonished at their complexion, which was very different in different individuals, being in some of a glossy black, and in others of a light copper, or rather rhubarb colour, the intermediate shades being almost entirely wanting. Although the black shade seemed to prevail, I arrived at the conclusion that the copper colour was the original complexion of the tribe, the black shade being due to intermixture with surrounding nations. But the same variety of shades has been observed in many other tribes, as well on this continent as in Asia."

Their language is that of the parts further south—the Adamáwa or Fumbina districts.

If the Fellata and Mahometan influence decrease amongst the Marghi, the district of Isge presents us with a still more primitive form of paganism and negrohood.

"It was one o'clock in the afternoon when we reached the first cluster of huts belonging to the village or district of Isge, or Issege, which spread to a considerable extent over the plain, while horses and sheep were feeding on the adjacent pastures, and women were cultivating the fields. A first glance at this landscape impressed me with the conviction that I had at length arrived at a seat of the indigenous inhabitants, which, although it had evidently felt the influence of its overbearing and merciless neighbours, had not yet been altogether despoiled by their hands. Vigorous and tall manly figures, gird round the loins with a short leathern apron, and wearing, besides their agricultural tools, the 'danisko' (hand-bill), or a spear, were proudly walking about or comfortably squatting together in the shade of some fine tree, and seemed to intimate that this ground belonged to them, and that the foreigner, whoever he might be, ought to act discreetly. As for their dress, however, I almost suspected that, though very scanty, it was put on only for the occasion: for, on arriving at the first cluster of huts, we came abruptly upon a hollow with a pond of water, from which darted forth a very tall and stout bronze-coloured woman, totally naked, with her pitcher upon her head—not only to my own amazement, but even to that of my horse, which, coming from the civilized country of Bornu, which is likewise the seat of one of the blackest races in the interior, seemed to be startled by such a sight."

The ubiquitous Fellatas are in the neighbourhood. In the eastern parts of Adamáwa they are under-sized and degenerate, though dignified and noble about the capital. Before, however, the capital is reached a river has to be crossed. This is the Bénúwé, which is passed at its junction with the Fáro.

"As I looked from the bank over the scene before me, I was quite enchanted, although the whole country bore the character of a desolate wilder-



ness; but there could scarcely be any great traces of human industry near the river, as, during its floods, it inundates the whole country on both sides. This is the general character of all the great rivers in these regions, except where they are encompassed by very steep banks.

"The principal river, the Benuwé, flowed here from east to west, in a broad and majestic course, through an entirely open country, from which only here and there detached mountains started forth. The banks on our side rose to twenty-five, and in some places to thirty feet, while just opposite to my station, behind a pointed headland of sand, the Fâro rushed forth, appearing from this point not much inferior to the principal river, and coming in a fine sweep from the south-east, where it disappeared in the plain, but was traced by me, in thought, upwards to the steep eastern foot of the Alantika. The river, below the junction, keeping the direction of the principal branch, but making a slight bend to the north, ran along the northern foot of Mount Bâgelé, and was there lost to the eye, but was followed in thought through the mountainous region of the Bâchama and Zina to Hamâr-ruwa, and thence along the industrious country of Korôrofa, till it joined the great western river, the Kwâra or Niger, and, conjointly with it, ran towards the great ocean."

Dr. Barth saw this river and—crossed it. Neither up nor down did he move one single mile. He is a discoverer, then, in respect to its breadth. He saw, too, the course of the stream. He is a discoverer, then, in the matter of its direction. But how has he followed the river otherwise? He has followed it from its source to its embouchure—in thought.

From the river to Yola, the capital of Adamâwa; from Yola to the river back again; thence to his head-quarters in Bornu; whence excursions were to be made into the Bagirmi and Mandara countries.

From Bornu an expedition was made into Kanem; this Kanem expedition being also a partial survey of Lake Tshad. It gives, amongst other details of interest, an account of the Arabs of the Welâd Slimân horde, of the Yedinâ, or Islanders of Lake Tshad, and of the Shititi, or eastern district of Kanem, a favoured and beautiful valley.

In African politics great importance must be given to Bornu; the whole passage from which the following extract is taken being instructive:—

"The political horizon of Negroland during this time was filled with memorable events, partly of real, partly of fictitious importance. Whatever advantages Bornu may derive from its central position, it owes to it also the risk of being involved in perpetual struggles with one or other of the surrounding countries. And hence it is that, under a weak government, this empire cannot stand for any length of time; it must go on conquering and extending its dominion over adjacent territories, or it will soon be overpowered. Towards the north is the empire of the Turks, weak and crumbling in its centre, but always grasping with its outlying members, and threatening to lay hold of what is around; towards the north-west, the Tawârek, not forming a very formidable united power, but always ready to pounce upon their prey whenever opportunity offers; towards the west, the empire of Sokoto, great in extent, but weak beyond description in the unsettled state of its loosely connected provinces, and from the unenergetic government of a peacefully disposed prince; for while one provincial governor was just then spreading around him the flames of sedition and revolt, towards the south another vassal of this same empire was disputing the possession of those regions whence the supply of slaves is annually obtained; and towards the east, there is an empire strong in its barbarism, and containing the germs of power, should it succeed in perfectly uniting those heterogeneous elements of which it is composed—I mean Wadây."

A history of the country is one of the novelties of Dr. Barth's book. So is an account of Dar Saley, Mobba, or Wadây. The fact, however, of their being taken from Arabic works is conclusive against their antiquity. Saving the cases of the Greek, Roman, Jewish, Indian, and Chinese literatures, there is nothing but tradition for anything anterior to the introduction of Mahometanism or Christianity. What is this worth? Dr. Barth thinks it may, in the case of Bornu, be good for twenty generations. *Credat Judæus*; or, in Dr. Barth's case, the Arab. However, how came the MS. from which the account is taken to be sent to Berlin?

A razzia being made on the Mandara country, Dr. Barth attended it. Here, besides the Shuwa Arabs of the frontier, he had an opportunity of seeing closely what Denham saw only at a distance—the pagan population to the south of Bornu; the Kerdies of that writer; men careful in respect to their burials, but not otherwise very fully described.

"But there was one object which attracted my attention in particular, as it testified to a certain degree of civilization, which might have shamed the proud Mohammedan inhabitants of these countries. For while the latter are extremely negligent in burying their dead, leaving them without any sufficient protection against the wild beasts, so that most of them are devoured in a few days by the hyenas, here we had regular sepulchres, covered in with large well-rounded vaults, the tops of which were adorned by a couple of beams cross-laid, or by an earthen urn. The same sort of worship as paid by these pagans to their ancestors prevails in a great part of Africa, and however greatly the peculiar customs attached to the mode of worship may vary, the principle is the same; but I nowhere more regretted having no one at hand to explain to me the customs of these people, than I did on this occasion. The urn most probably contains the head of the deceased; but what is indicated by the cross-laid beams I cannot say."

In Bagirmi, he reached the capital, Mâs-ênâ:—

"As we were proceeding onwards we suddenly obtained a view over a green open depression clad with the finest verdure, and interspersed with the ruins of clay houses. This, then, was Mâs-ênâ, the capital. It presented the same ruined appearance as the rest of the country.

"The town was formerly much larger; and the wall had been carried back, but it was still far too large for the town, and in the utmost state of decay. Ruined by a most disastrous civil war, and trodden down by its neighbours, the country of Bagirmi seems to linger till it is destined either to rise again, or to fall a prey to the first invader.

"However, I was not allowed to enter the holy precinct of this ruined capital without further annoyance; for, being obliged to send a message to the lieutenant-governor, announcing my arrival, I was made to wait more than an hour and a half outside the gate, although there was not the least shade. I was then allowed to make my humble entrance."

Such are some of the samples of a work, of which the continuation may easily be an improvement on the commencement; the great fault of which is diffuseness, combined with the prominence of unimportant, and the scarcity of important, matter. Nevertheless, of important matter there is much; more than any ordinary amount of extracts can exhibit. We have, however, referred to the chief heads under which it is found. We also refer to the appendices, which are numerous.

Again, Dr. Barth's work has one great and rare merit. There is no nonsense in it. His diction is a little disfigured by the inordinate

admission of native words, "gorgo," "kares," &c., and other victims to the inverted-comma system. But all travellers do this; just as all half-learned men make quotations. Bon Gualtier and the parodists are the proper critics to writers of this kind.

Dr. Barth's language is somewhat piebald. Nevertheless, it is natural and unaffected. What he tells, he tells without exaggeration. There are many subjects upon which we desiderate his omissions, looking in vain for further information, and wondering that a scholar and inquirer should have gone from Dan to Beersheba and found so much barrenness. All, however, that he *does* give us has every appearance of being reliable. He may have overvalued his discoveries in general. His narrative, however, of particular facts is eminently trustworthy. He has, perhaps, been fortunate in not having seen a high hill, at a long distance, with a white top; otherwise he *might* have written rubbish about snow in the middle of Africa. When an explorer abstains from this, he ought to be thanked accordingly. Few do so. One thing only is certain, that if so respectable a man as Dr. Barth had discovered a Kenia or Kielmanjaro, to the south of either the Mandara country or Adamâwa, learned members of the Geographical and other societies would have endorsed his discovery. So we're very much obliged to him for what he has *not* seen.

*Statistics of Insanity; being a Decennial Report of Bethlem Hospital from 1846 to 1855.*

By W. Charles Hood, M.D. Batten.

To go to see the fools in Bedlam used to be an amusement of Londoners, just as they went to see the lions in the Tower. The human spectacle was the most exciting, and the cheaper of the two, the price of admission being only a penny. In the accounts of the middle of last century, 400*l.* of clear revenue is set down from visitors, so that the number must have been about 100,000 annually. That mere curiosity and sport attracted these multitudes is evident, from the fact that now only a few hundred visitors avail themselves of the privilege of viewing the hospital, though there is scarcely a sight in London more interesting. But the scenes that gratified the morbid curiosity of other times have all disappeared. Many can remember those long dismal galleries in the old hospital in Moorfields, with the patients chained to the walls, with no clothing but a blanket gown, and no place to rest but a heap of straw. Some of the poor creatures were not only chained, but their limbs were also pinioned by iron bars, and heavy rings were riveted round their necks, never removed till after the death hastened by this cruel severity. As to cleanliness, ventilation, diet, and management generally, any English gentleman would be ashamed to see his dog-kennel in the state of the wards of Bethlem Hospital. It is not fifty years since these scenes might be witnessed. Now, how changed is the interior of Bethlem! The house well ordered and scrupulously clean, the patients decently attired, comfortably lodged, abundantly fed, carefully tended, industriously employed; and sometimes not a single person throughout the whole building under the slightest restraint. Have the symptoms of insanity diminished in violence? Is the power of madness dying out? Not in the least. A wiser and kinder system of treatment is the sole cause of the contrast be-



tween the Bethlem of 1757 and 1857. Happy it is that the results of medical science and experience are here in harmony with the dictates and feelings of humanity. Nor is it in Bethlem alone, or chiefly, that this revolution has been completed in the management of the insane. It is the same in all the institutions that are under official control, and that are open to the healthy influence of public opinion. In fact, the tendency is to carry things to the other extreme, and to obliterate almost wholly the division of the human race into sane and insane. To draw the line is certainly not always possible. There are lunatics at large that ought to be in Bethlem, and possibly some in Bethlem that ought to be at large. But even of the inmates that are unquestionably insane, and whom no medical man would advise to be released, the behaviour in lunatic asylums is commonly of the most exemplary kind. In the last number of the 'Quarterly Review' many singular circumstances are related of the occupations and amusements of the insane, besides the ordinary employments and labours in which they are engaged. All manner of household work, and every branch of common trade and handicraft, manly sports and athletic exercises, form part of the common treatment, and the statistics show their utility. A single sentence quoted by Esquirol from an old book of travels in Spain speaks volumes on this point, where it is said, "the rich in the hospital for the insane at Saragossa are not restored in the same ratio as the poor, because they are not obliged to labour." But of late years intellectual and social agencies have been introduced to an extraordinary extent. Balls, concerts, dramatic entertainments, literary and philosophical lectures, magazines, the articles in which are contributed by lunatics, and the printing and publishing done on the premises—these are among the exhibitions to which modern science points in the condition of the insane. In fact, deducting the violent maniacs and the helplessly idiotic, the conduct and the acquirements of the inmates of asylums, if these accounts are to be taken as literally true, are superior to those of any average body of the community out of doors of the same number. It would really tend to the good of the nation, if these reports are strictly worthy of credit, could the asylums be cleared of their disciplined inmates, say every three years, and the wards filled promiscuously from the general population. Crime would be diminished, and knowledge and good behaviour as certainly extended. The experiment can hardly be expected among adults, but it is very much what is proposed to be done by the new Act for juvenile industrial schools, where the authorities are to have power to pounce on young vagrants, and subject them compulsorily to educational discipline, before they grow up into either criminals or madmen.

The perusal of Dr. Hood's 'Decennial Report on Bethlem Hospital' has led us into these general reflections on the improved condition of the insane, but we must not omit to say how valuable are the statistical facts he has collected for professional readers. Here in tabular forms, with judicious comments, will be seen the influence of age, sex, education, domestic or social condition, residence, constitution, and other determining circumstances on the access, duration, or result of attacks of insanity. Here are presented the results of the experience of this

asylum upon questions that have been much discussed. Contrary to the generally received opinion, Dr. Hood's tables show that the rural districts furnish a larger proportion of inmates than towns. One of the tables illustrates the fact, that certain professions and employments evidently produce the mental tear and wear ending in insanity. Medical men furnish twice as many sufferers as the legal and clerical professions out of the same numbers.

The statistics require to be wisely sifted and cautiously applied, since there are many circumstances to modify their testimony. For example, the regulations as to admission, and the fact that patients are expected to be removed from Bethlem after twelve months' treatment, must modify the conclusions drawn from some of the statistical tables. Dr. Hood is himself aware of the imperfect results that can be obtained from many of his records, and he does not fail to suggest caution to those who would draw inferences from them. This philosophical spirit adds to the value of the Report as a record of facts on insanity.

#### *Barchester Towers.* By Anthony Trollope. Longman & Co.

It is said that Mr. Charles Dickens was threatened with prosecution by half-a-dozen schoolmasters, who believed that 'Dotheboys-hall' was a libel on their establishments. Mr. Trollope will subject himself to some such annoyance, if he continues to turn our cathedral closes inside out for the amusement and edification of the public. It seemed to us, as we read 'Barchester Towers,' that he was most unfairly and indecently exposing the private lives of many of our most respectable clerical friends who inhabit the cathedral town with which we happen to be acquainted. But we have no doubt that the same thing would occur to any other reader who enjoys the privilege of living within the hallowed influence of any of those ancient seats of piety and learning. Human nature is the same all over England, at least; and under the same conditions will present pretty much the same developments. Wherever the old grey cathedral lifts its head, with its carved prebendal stalls representing many a rich canonry, and its decanal stall slightly predominant over its fellows, and its Bishop's Throne predominant over all; wherever are heard the same drowsy, and often elegant, and sometimes even solemn, musical services; wherever is maintained that time honoured staff of canons, chancellors, precentors, minor canons, vicars choral, and vergers, carrying their silver pokers in awful state before the don who happens to be performing the arduous duties of a three months' residence in the gabled house under the elm trees—wherever all these outward visible signs appear, the same inward spiritual effects are sure to be present also. There will be the same *esprit du corps*, the same passive tolerance of abuses, the same active resistance to all who dispute the undoubted rights of the body to do what they like with—the goods of the church; the same horror of change (for how should men to whom religion secures wealth and honour suppose that it was not working well?); the same graduated system of precedence, and the same horror of extreme opinions of any kind, not because they are wrong, but because they are ungentlemanlike.

After all it is a fine thing, this cathedral life. Three thousand a-year in livings and canonries is worth more than three thousand a-year in any other way. A country gentleman, or a lawyer, or a doctor, with three thousand a-year has no silver poker carried before him; no minor canonries and country livings to give away; no vergerships for his old confidential butler, who has distinguished himself by his eminent ability in laying down and decanting port wine; no party at his back prepared to resent an insult to him as an insult to the whole order; no admiring and deferential widows and daughters and nieces of defunct dignitaries in a ring fence round his dwelling, who will hang with gratitude and reverence upon his words, and whom he can in a moment annihilate by a cool bow. All this the don of a cathedral possesses, and something more. He is surrounded by a certain amount of taste, which adds dignity to his position. He seems a necessary part of the glorious old cathedral, which poets have celebrated in verse, and tourists visit with sketch-book in hand. He it is who selects the pretty glees called anthems, which strangers come from far to listen to. To have absolutely nothing to do is not pleasant; but the necessity of attending in his stall occasionally on week days, and sometimes writing a sermon, or adapting one of Tillotson's or Barrow's to modern requirements, is just enough to enable him to lay the flattering unction to his soul that he is not absolutely idle. If a country gentleman, a lawyer, or doctor, does nothing, why, he is nothing. Not so your dignitary of the Church. It is by doing nothing that he is great.

Yet our cathedrals and cathedral closes fill an important place in English society. When they are absolutely swept away they will leave a gap which will not easily be filled up. They are a nucleus round which a certain amount of refinement and intellect collects, and from which it is diffused among the population of our provincial towns. Handel's music is heard within their precincts. Architecture can never become utterly degraded, or at least it will again have a starting point when it does, as long as our cathedrals stand. Then a professor from Oxford or Cambridge, who has raised himself from a low position by his abilities, is sometimes, in these reforming days, permitted to take his share of the good things of the church with the younger sons of noble families, and imports a love for some of the *ologies*, and a somewhat *faster* intellectual life from the university. When the deans and chapters go, there will be no medium between the county families and the tradesmen and attorneys of the country town—no antagonistic force to stem the mercantile spirit in its ugliest form—no barrier to break the shock of episcopal authority acting upon the defenceless parsons and curates. We confess that, after all, we shall feel a pang of regret when the dynasty of the cathedral dons comes utterly to an end, and is spoken of as a thing of the past.

This is the phase of English society which Mr. A. Trollope depicts in 'Barchester Towers.' The story somewhat resembles that of 'The Vicar of Wrexhill.' It turns upon the adventures of a Mr. Slope, a vulgar *Tartuffe*, who comes down to Barchester as the domestic chaplain of Dr. Proudie, a newly-appointed whig bishop, and, "like an eagle in a dove-cote, ruffles" the clerical Volscians at Barchester. His first onslaught upon the feel-

ings of the old authorities is a sermon preached in the cathedral. He rates them for their supineness, throws contempt upon their operative services, and, worst of all, tells them that they must establish "Sabbath schools," and post-prandial lectures. In the first instance he has been the *protégé* of the *Bishops* or *episcopa*; but a contest for episcopal power between the chaplain and this high priestess soon becomes imminent, and the latter triumphs by virtue of the advantage afforded by her right of sharing the episcopal pillow, while her antagonist's authority is limited to diurnal influences.

Few people at all acquainted with cathedral towns will fail to find parallels for these characters; but there is surely in Mr. Trollope's picture a certain spice of caricature. The priests of a richly-endowed establishment are too often ambitious, and servile to men in power; and when they are so fortunate as to become high-priests, they often indemnify themselves for former humiliations by inflicting the like upon their brethren, of whom they have now become the spiritual fathers. They are determined not to spoil their younger children at least, by sparing the rod. But we question whether there be a bishop on the bench quite so servile and mean and tuft-hunting as Dr. Proudie, or quite so insolent to the clergy under him. It is notorious that the Salique law is not the law of the Church of England. High priestesses have before now governed, and dispensed the patronage, and given the tone to the theology of large dioceses. But their sway is seldom so openly exercised as it is by Mrs. Proudie. High priestesses, not having been born or bred to the high dignity to which they are raised by virtue of their oneness with the high-priest, are apt not to bear their honours with meekness, nor to be quite up to the level of the society into which they are called by their office. But we submit that Mrs. Proudie and her daughters are a shade too set-up and vulgar. Chaplains are not remarkable for modesty, or for that courtesy to older men than themselves which generally marks the intercourse of gentlemen with each other. But Mr. Slope is more oily, and insolent, and clammy, and unwholesome even than the generality of the clerical menials of a bishop's household.

But Archdeacon Grantly is the most life-like character in the book. He is the son of the late good, easy Bishop of the old school. He is the very *beau idéal* of an English country-gentleman-clergyman. He does his duty to his parish. His schools are in the best order. He is kind, and therefore popular with the parishoners, and zealous for the honour of the Church and the maintenance of her doctrines and discipline. But his religion is so much a matter of conservative politics; his "Church" is so completely identified with the "Establishment," his morality so entirely formed upon the conventional idea of what is gentleman-like; and his conception of clerical duties so bounded to the decorous working of the machinery of an English diocese and parish, that one wonders what would become of his Christianity if all these outward circumstances should happen to be removed. We all know and like and respect Archdeacon Grantly. He flourishes in every county in England, and is a most valuable member of society.

Mr. Arabin is a very different man, and by far the most ably drawn character in the

book. A subtle reasoner, he has found it difficult to secure a standing point for his faith in the Church of England, and has nearly followed Dr. Newman in his secession. A residence near a devoted clergyman on the sea-coast dispels his speculative difficulties, by showing him a picture of practical usefulness within the pale of the Establishment. This, by the way, is the only hint we have in the book that a devoted clergyman is a possibility. Mr. Arabin returns to Oxford cured of his doubts, becomes the champion of the High Church party, a wit, and the pet of the university. When Mr. Slope appears at Barchester to trouble the repose of the old-fashioned clergy, Mr. Arabin is prevailed upon by Archdeacon Grantly to resign his fellowship for a small living in the diocese, and to take upon himself the task of silencing the aggressor. Then it is that he thinks he perceives the crowning error of his life. In youth he had despised riches and honour, and domestic happiness. To the pursuit of mere speculative truth he has sacrificed worldly influence and position. Men of less abilities have outstripped him in the race; and now, at forty, he finds himself in a country living of 400*l.* a-year, without the nameless consolations of wedded life; without lovely children to pet and work for; without a cellar of wine, a sideboard of plate, horses, carriages, or livery servants. The gradual development of these feelings is true to nature in every line.

However, all these good things come almost as soon as they are wished for, in the shape of the Deanery of Barchester, and a rich and beautiful widow, who has been in some little danger of falling into the oily hands of Mr. Slope. We suppose that Mr. Trollope believes that this is the happiest and highest reward that could fall to the lot of a man like Mr. Arabin. It hardly satisfies us. He is the hero of the story. He has many heroic qualities. But his end is not heroic. In fact, it is a difficult thing to make a hero out of a clergyman without making him a saint; and as a murder is inadmissible on the stage, so a consummation like this is too shocking to our feelings of respectability to appear in the pages of a novel.

The widow Bold, who becomes Mrs. Dean Arabin, is a fine girl, full of conjugal and maternal instincts, and boiling over with spirit. We felt perfectly delighted when she was so saucy to her brother-in-law, the dignified Dr. Grantly, and rewarded the oily chaplain's attempt to put his arm round her waist by a box on the ear that made it tingle.

"Barchester Towers" is much above the average of novels. It does not depend for its interest upon the strangeness of its incidents, but upon the truthful delineation of characters and classes with which we are all familiar. The style is simple and correct, with a dash of quiet humour which produces many an inward chuckle even in the throat of a critic. For instance, we are told that Mr. Slope, on finding that the father of his old flame, whom he had thrown aside as not a sufficiently *bonne partie*, had been made a bishop, "began to regret that he had not been more disinterested." We observe, however, that Mr. Trollope makes well-bred people use the contraction "a'n't," for "are not." We never recollect to have heard such a form of speech in civilized society.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- The Lives of the Chief Justices of England. From the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Tenterden.* By John Lord Campbell, LL.D., F.R.S.E. Vol. 3. Murray.
- The State Policy of Modern Europe, from the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the Present Time.* Two Vols. Longman and Co.
- The Conquering Rye: A Sequel to "Lavengro."* By George Borrow. Two Vols. Murray.
- Memorials, Scientific and Literary, of Andrew Crosse, the Electrician.* Longman and Co.
- Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, with Addresses and other Pieces.* By Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., K.H., F.R.S., &c. Longman and Co.
- Remarks on the Differences in Shakespeare's Versification, &c.* John W. Parker and Son.
- The Memoirs of the Duke of Saint Simon of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency.* Abridged from the French. By Bayle St. John. First Series. Two Vols. Chapman and Hall.
- A Visit to Salt Lake; being a Journey across the Plains, and a Residence in the Mormon Settlements at Utah.* By William Chandlees. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- Xenophon's Minor Works.* Translated from the Greek, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A., H. G. Bohn.
- Lessons from the Great Biography.* By James Hamilton, D.D., F.L.S. Nisbet and Co.
- The Old World. A Poem in Five Parts.* With Miscellaneous Poems. By Rev. George McCrie. Nisbet and Co.
- Lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, from November, 1856, to February, 1857.* Second Edition. Nisbet and Co.
- Sermons on Special Occasions.* By the late John Harris. First Series. Nisbet and Co.
- Good in Everything.* A Tale. By Mrs. Foot. Two Vols. Hurst and Blackett.
- The Unprotected; or, Facts in Dressmaking Life.* By a Dressmaker. Low, Son, and Co.
- The Fairy Family.* A Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales, illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe. Longman and Co.
- May Carols.* By Aubrey De Vere. Longman and Co.
- The Sunset.* Edited by an Anonymous Tartar. Hurst and Blackett.
- The Garden Manual; or, Practical Instructions for the Cultivation of all kinds of Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers.* Published at the Cottage Gardener Office.
- A Treatise on Fire-Arms.* By Lieut. F. C. Simons. W. H. Dalton.

A VOLUME in Mr. Bohn's Classical Library contains Xenophon's Minor Works, comprising the *Agessilaus*, *Hiero*, *Economicus*, *Banquet*, *Apology* of Socrates, the treatise on the Spartan and Athenian Governments, on the Revenues of Athens, and the treatises on Horsemanship, on the Duties of a Cavalry Officer, and on Hunting. The translations by Mr. Watson are more close to the original than any that we have seen, and the critical and illustrative notes add to the completeness of this English version, and afford some useful information that saves reference to other works. Those who have lost sight of Xenophon's miscellaneous works, will be surprised on returning to them to find how much curious historical matter they contain, as well as sound sense and practical information, presented in his own clear and attractive style. Many readers who have not Greek enough for the original would be gratified by the subject matter of these writings as given in Mr. Watson's translation. Whether in discussing the philosophy of laws, or the revenues of a state, or the management of a horse, or the sports of the field, Xenophon is at home as an accomplished man and an able writer. In the *Hipparchicus*, a treatise on the duties of a cavalry officer, there are hints that might have been useful to the Lucans and Cardigans of our own day, and which deserve the attention of the young officers of the British army. Xenophon is said to have written this work for the perusal of his son Gryllus when he entered the Athenian cavalry. The *Apology* of Socrates we agree with Mr. Watson in believing to be spurious, and neither in style nor matter worthy of being ascribed to Xenophon. The *Agessilaus* is a noble piece of writing, a model of an *éloge*. Valcenser has hinted a doubt of this work being Xenophon's, merely because of its being more finished than his usual writings, but there is no other ground for questioning its genuineness, and it appears to have been his most studied composition.

Of the distress of needlewomen and the sorrows of dressmakers much has been written, both in formal prose and in spirited verse, Thomas Hood leading the chorus of benevolent sympathy. The old tale of woe is repeated in *The Unprotected*, or



Facts in Dressmaking Life, consisting of a series of sketches arranged as a narrative. Though in the form of fiction, the work is a true and literal statement of scenes which the writer has witnessed in the business. Though now at the head of an establishment of her own, she has passed through the ordeal of apprenticeship, and has had personal experience of the labour and toil here described. The manuscript having been put into the hands of one who thought its publication would prove useful, it now appears under the sanction of Lord Shaftesbury, to whom, by permission, it is dedicated, and whose name and means are ever ready for any good and benevolent work. In the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Lords, in 1855, the chief facts illustrated in this volume were stated by competent witnesses. The excessive toil, scanty payment, unhealthy working and sleeping-rooms, and other hardships to which the young women are exposed, were made known to that committee; but it is difficult to find any practical remedy for the evils complained of, except through the influence of the press exerted on public opinion. It is not surprising that the health of the workers generally breaks down, while many are unable to resist the temptations to follow modes of life that relieve them from the immediate pressure of want. As attention has been lately directed to the establishment of additional refuges for fallen women, it would be well to consider more thoroughly one of the great sources of the misery through which many women pass to a life of sin. The employers are sometimes to blame for having too few hands, but more generally the pressure is caused by the inconsiderate cruelty of those who give orders. It was stated by one of the witnesses before the House of Lords, that on one occasion an establishment had forty-six dresses to make all at once for a flower-show. The average hours, even in the common course of business, are from eight in the morning till eleven at night, during the season, with very short intervals for rest or meals. The consequences of this toil, with the many trials and temptations to which dressmakers are subjected, are exhibited in a forcible manner in this volume, the strict truth of all the statements in which the author guarantees. It is certainly a sad and disheartening record. That there are some large houses where a better and more merciful system is established, it is satisfactory to know. At the same time it must not be forgotten that much of the misery is fairly attributable to the sufferers themselves in the first instance. The market is overstocked with workers; and the inevitable results of over competition follow. Many young girls have an ambition to get into business as dressmakers, who would enjoy a far more comfortable life in ordinary domestic service. Of good household servants there is no superabundance, and in the colonies they are highly prized. The sewing girls who emigrate are not the class that are wanted, but young women capable of turning their hands to various kinds of domestic work. The teachers of girls' schools ought to bear this in mind, and by giving a useful training to those under their charge, and impressing upon them the toils and dangers attending the dressmaking business, and other mere needleworking occupations, they ought to assist in checking the over-supply in this direction, and increasing the number of those who are capable of being employed in other kinds of female industry. Here, more than at any other point, may the remedies to the present evils be most successfully applied.

The Garden Manual contains practical instructions for the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; with ample directions for the formation and management of the kitchen garden, fruit garden, flower garden, and the cultivation of florists' flowers. The work is by the editor and contributors of the Cottage Gardener, one of the most useful of the cheap periodicals of the day. Woodcut engravings and plans illustrate the volume, which is a most complete, compact, and practical treatise for popular use.

A few weeks ago a series of experimental trials

was carried on at the Hythe School of Musketry, in which the great superiority of a new rifle, the Whitworth, so named after its inventor, was demonstrated. The trials extended over a week, and part of them were witnessed by the Minister of War and a large concourse of military and scientific spectators. Without referring to the details, which have been published, and which Captain Simons gives in his treatise on fire-arms, the Whitworth rifle was proved to be thoroughly and unmistakably superior to the Enfield rifle, which was lately considered so good a weapon as to justify the Government in establishing a special factory for its production. In certainty of aim, in length of range, and force of penetration, the Manchester rifle showed a great superiority over the best practice with the Government arm. At 500 yards' range the shooting was three times as good. At 1100 yards the Whitworth target was still superior to the Enfield one at 500. The principle of the rifle is that the bore is polygonal, rendering stripping impossible, and compelling the projectile to rotate with great precision on its own axis. As to the power of projection, it is stated that the ball rotates fifteen thousand times in a minute during its forward flight. At fourteen hundred yards the practice is still steady, and with the aid of a telescope as sure as a hundred yards with an ordinary weapon. Had these rifles been in use at the Alma the Russians would have been driven from their guns, and the rope mantlets of the Redan and the Malakoff would have afforded slight protection to the Russian gunners at Sebastopol. These Whitworth trials were made after Captain Simons had written his treatise, and they diminish the practical importance of some of his arguments and experimental researches, the frank admission being made at the close of the treatise, that after the very perfect practice with Mr. Whitworth's half-inch bore, rifled hexagonally, there could be no great use in employing a better piece, even if it could be had. However, Captain Simonds gives a very interesting account of the various forms of rifles and of bullets that have been produced in the progress of invention in this department, and his own experiments on the penetrating power of certain forms of bullets, with various weapons and charges, and on other practical matters connected with fire-arms, are worthy of attention.

#### New Editions.

*The Book of Ballads*. Edited by Bon Gaultier, and Illustrated by Doyle, Leech, and Crowquill. Fifth Edition. Blackwood and Sons.

*The Martyrs of Carthage: a Tale of the Times of Old*. By Mrs. J. B. Webb. New Edition. Bentley.

*Amusing Poetry*. Edited by Shirley Brooks. Lambert & Co. At Home and Abroad. By Miss Pardoe. Lambert and Co.

THE illustrations to the new edition of Bon Gaultier's 'Ballads' are capital, rich in invention, and hitting off striking points of character with most suggestive humour. Excellent as they are, however, they do not always tell the story of the ballad very accurately. The artist sometimes becomes his own poet, and, seizing a leading idea from the text, gives rein in the treatment of it to his own imagination. We thus undoubtedly get fresh and spirited illustrations, with an originality of conception, and freedom of touch, such as could hardly be achieved with a strict adherence to details. But the reader must not turn too curiously in all cases from the poet of the ballad to the poet of the woodcut, to see how closely the one has followed and expounded the other; he must rather regard them as two men of genius, working, each in his own way, on the same thought. Take, as a slight example, the ballad, with its illustration, of 'The Husband's Petition.' The poet of the ballad describes the lady as sitting on her husband's knee, amorously pulling his whiskers, and throwing her arms about him, while her tresses fall on his cheek. The poet of the woodcut rejects all these particulars, and places the lady on a sofa, in a somewhat precise and formal attitude, at a little distance from her husband, who with legs crossed, one hand holding a hat, the other held out with open palm, and his face as bare

of whiskers as it was at his birth, seems to be asking his wife to shake hands with him. They present different views of the same subject; but in this instance the letter-press is much more to the purpose than the engraving. Of the ballads themselves it is scarcely necessary to speak. They are well known to the literary public, and a fifth edition bears conclusive testimony to their popularity. But as there is a young generation growing up that cannot be expected to be familiar with the originals whose peculiarities supply materials for the wicked muse of Bon Gaultier, it may not be superfluous to say that the book contains some of the very best satires, in the way of imitation, we possess. They are unequal in merit, like all such collections, but they are excellent upon the whole, and well worthy of being placed upon the same shelf with the 'Rejected Addresses' and the 'Ingoldsby Legends.'

The new edition of the *Martyrs of Carthage*, a tale of the early times of the persecution of the Christians, by Mrs. J. B. Webb, ought rather to be regarded as a re-issue; at least the book is undated on the title-page, and the preface is dated December 1849. The book deserves to be better known, and several tales on the same theme have been published since this first appeared, that have not occupied the ground, nor treated the subject in the same spirit that Mrs. Webb has done.

If rumour has been right in proclaiming the authorship of many clever fugitive pieces that have enlivened the public journals of late years, Mr. Shirley Brooks displays a culpable modesty in only including three of his own compositions in the volume of amusing poetry which he has edited for Lambert's popular library. We would have gladly had some more of his verses, in the place of some of those which help to swell the book to the bulk of more than two hundred and fifty pages. The collection is of a most miscellaneous character, and includes pieces hardly to be classed under the general heading of amusing poetry. There is not much entertainment, for example, in the legend of the Indian's revenge, or in Southey's jingling lines on the cataract of Lodore. The pieces from Bon Gualtier and the *Rejected Addresses* are more of the stamp which the title of the book leads one to expect. Old ballads of the Chevy Chase and Robin Hood times appear side by side with Dibdin's sea songs, and songs by Charles Mackay and Eliza Cook. The address to the Egyptian mummy, by Horace Smith, the old Scottish Cavalier, by Professor Ayton, and other well-known poems, are given. The collections in use at the Canterbury Hall and at Evans' have furnished some of the contributions, several glees and popular songs nightly heard at these places of vocal entertainment being here reprinted. It seems hardly worth while giving such familiar ditties as 'A wet sheet and a flowing sea,' and 'I know a maiden fair to see.' However, the object is attained of giving pieces to suit all tastes, and many of them are not commonly met with in collections of minor minstrelsy. 'The Philosopher and his Father,' 'Christmas in War Time,' and a 'Vision of the Crystal Palace,' are the three pieces to which the editor affixes his name. Among the sentimental verses humorously included among the amusing poetry are several pieces by Mark Lemon.

Stories by Miss Pardoe that have appeared in various periodicals, are reprinted in one of the volumes of Lambert and Co.'s cheap reading books, under the title of *Tales Here and There*. The *Village Wedding*, the *Fight of Villa Nova*, the *Scottish Soldier*, the *Moorish Castle*, an *Adventure in the Pyrenees*, *Father and Son*, the *Innkeeper of Carvalhos*, the *Manor-house of the Wyndhams*, the *Dog of Condeixa*: some of these will be recognised by admirers of Miss Pardoe's animated style and orientally tinged fancy. A new sketch in a quiet domestic strain is now first published, *The Artist and his Mother*. It is an affecting tale, but the subject is more trite than those of some of the other stories. The tales of the Pyrenees and the Scottish Soldier awaken recollections of the Peninsular war, a period of history which Englishmen never cease to turn back to with pride and the



incidents of which, even when mingled with fiction, are ever read with pleasure.

### Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

*The Decimal System adapted to Our Present Coinage.* By J. S. Barrister-at-Law, Groombridge and Sons.  
*Mental Culture required for Christian Ministers.* By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Bentley.  
THE plan of J. S. for adapting the decimal system to our existing currency has not the advantages possessed by some other schemes, and has several obvious disadvantages, which render it needless to consider it in much detail. The scale he proposes for account is as follows:—Victoria, 16s. 8d.; florin, 1s. 8d.; cent, 2d.; and mil, one-fifth of 1d. In this scheme there are two new pieces required, and three if the mil is made a coin, but J. S. suggests that the farthing would answer for common use if stamped as 1½ mil. He also proposes that the coins now in currency should be retained, all of them being stamped with their value expressed decimally in cents and mills. The principle of this plan is merely an assimilation with the French coinage, the Victoria at 16s. 8d. being equivalent to the Napoleon of 20 francs, and the new florin, 1s. 8d., being equivalent to 2 francs, provided the rate of exchange of money were invariable in both countries. It is perfectly impracticable in England to alter the notation of accounts in pounds sterling, all records of property as well as transactions of business being on that scale. The decimal divisions must refer to the parts of a pound, and there seem no difficulties that could not in course of time be surmounted in introducing the division of 1000 mills instead of 960 farthings. With this slight alteration all could be done. There is no necessity for haste in desiring identity of coinage with any other country. It is only the decimal system, with easy tables for conversion of sums, that mercantile men can require. The suggestion of J. S. for stamping existing coins with their decimal worth is applicable to whatever system may be adopted.

The Archdeacon of London startled the assembled clergy in St. Olave's church last week, by commencing his Visitation Sermon to this effect: "It is usual on these occasions to take up some ecclesiastical subject, but I wish to take the opportunity of directing your attention to the Mosaic cosmogony as related in the first chapter of the Book of Genesis." The venerable archdeacon had probably come fresh from the perusal of Mr. Hugh Miller's 'Testimony of the Rocks,' and he was anxious to communicate to his brethren the results of his own conviction that the apparent discrepancies between science and revelation could be satisfactorily explained. There can be no question that the clergy ought to be well informed on matters of general science and knowledge, as well as on the more special subjects of their holy calling. Archbishop Whately, in the Consecration Sermon now published, inculcates the necessity of mental culture as a requisite for the Christian ministry. It seems almost superfluous to enlarge on such a theme, but there is no doubt that such exhortations are not out of place. The subject of preaching has been lately much discussed in the public journals, and the fact is on all hands admitted that higher qualifications would often be desirable. One remedy would be found in the establishment of some minimum standard of qualification, agreed on by all bishops and examining chaplains. Meanwhile, as far as argument and exhortation can have influence, the perusal of Archbishop Whately's admirable sermon may be recommended to all who are desirous of qualifying themselves by voluntary study for the most efficient exercise of the sacred functions of the ministry. While the impotency of mere human wisdom or learning is acknowledged, the importance is urged of using all the means of usefulness which Divine grace may render effectual.

### List of New Books.

Adams's *Silvan the Sleeper*, 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.  
Arago's (F.) *Biographies of Scientific Men*, 8vo, cloth, 10s.  
Archbold's (J. E.) *Practical of Quarter Sessions*, post 8vo, cloth, 16s.  
Borrow's (G.) *Romany Rye*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, 21 s.  
Barton's (Lucy) *Life of Christ*, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

Baylee's (Rev. J.) *Genesis of Geology*, 12mo, cloth, 2s.  
Bickmore's *Tables of Comparative Chronology*, 4to, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
Butler's (A.) *Sermons*, 1st series, 4th edit., 8vo, cloth, 12s.  
Cambridge Examination Papers, post 8vo, boards, 3s. 6d.  
Campbell's *Justices*, vol. 3, 8vo, cloth, 12s.  
Clerk (J.) on Elections, concluding Chapters, 8vo, sewed, 10s. 6d.  
Coghlan's *Guide to Belgium*, &c., 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Rhine and Switzerland, 18mo, cloth, 5s.  
Italy, 12mo, cloth, 10s.  
Connections of the Universe, 4to, cloth, 5s.  
Davis's (Sir J.) *China*, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, new edit., 14s.  
(J. E.) *Manual of Practice in County Courts*, 8vo, cl., 12s.  
and Evidence in Do., 21 s.  
De Lille's (C. J.) *Easy French Poetry*, 12mo, cloth, 2s.  
De Vere's (Aubrey) *May Carols*, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Dymond's (Mary) *Memoir*, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s.  
Family Prayers by a Prisoner of Hope, 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Ferguson's (Rev. B.) *Man in Earnest*, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s.  
Fry's (E.) *Essays on Christianity*, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Grattan's (T. C.) *Forfeit Hand*, 12mo, boards, 1s.  
Gurney's (S.) *Memoirs* by Mrs. T. Geldart, 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
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### ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

#### OPENING OF A TOMB AT THEBES.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Goornah (Thebes), 11th March, 1857.

IN a former letter descriptive of the opening of a tomb in the Shekh Abd-el-Goornah, at Thebes (*ante*, p. 423), I followed point by point, perhaps somewhat tediously, the intricacies of the sepulchre, concluding by the bare mention of chambers and their contents, at the bottom of the shaft to which the outer rock-cut hall and winding tunnel had ultimately led up. Here I shall resume the narrative, and note in some detail the arrangement of those vaults, in which at length were found in undisturbed repose the subjects of an ancient, although unfortunately not the original, sepulture.

I have before stated that the shaft descended to a depth of nearly twenty feet, and that there its four sides were pierced with doorways leading to chambers. Beginning with that to the north, I shall designate it as No. 1, distinguishing the others as Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in the rotation of east, south, and west.

No. 1, being not quite 10 feet long and 5 feet 6 in breadth, was little more than large enough to accommodate its contents. Side by side on the floor, and almost in contact, there were a heavy and rather ill-finished mummy case, painted in white and blue, of the usual form, shaped like the swathed body; and a plain, unsmoothed deal shell or box, dovetailed at the corners. On the breast of the former a wreath of leaves was twined, and above the feet there rested the tiny bodies of two very young children, covered only by a few folds of simple bandages, the outer rolls of which encircled them together. The latter also bore a similar but a heavier burden, the mummy of a full-grown man carefully swathed, the exterior cloth being painted to represent the lineaments of the face, the hands, and the feet, with a line of hieroglyphics from the neck down the front to the extremities.

The box, which was merely the simplest form of a deal coffin, contained an undecorated mummy; and the large case, its neighbour, enclosed two, one the body of a man, the other of a young girl, accompanied by two bracelets of bronze or copper, two coarse anklets of iron, and an earring of something very like the same metal, whitened or silvered, but which, however, I have not yet been able to examine

minutely. The prominent feature connected with this burial was the slight degree of trouble that had been expended to prepare the mummy-case for its later occupants. It had undoubtedly been constructed for a very different tenant—for a tenant of a much earlier time, and probably had held the remains of one of the first owners of this tomb; but whether it had been thus procured on the spot where it was again employed, or not, the method of appropriation had been very summary. For the lid, which showed marks of having once been violently wrenched off, was only laid loosely on, the fractured slips or tongues of wood which had originally secured it not having been restored to efficiency, while they were in some cases completely broken away. Nor could this be explained by assuming, with reference to the presence of two bodies, that the coffin had first been deposited with one, and subsequently, as a manifestation even in death of earthly affection, opened to receive the other, that of the young girl, which was uppermost; for, besides the evidence of rough usage, it was plain that the case was made having regard to a mummy of different dimensions from either of those within it, and intended to be differently disposed. The corroborative analogy of other facts observed in the tomb likewise went to prove, that here was an instance of appropriation more remarkable than those occasionally met with, from its improvised and certainly undisguised character.

Chamber No. 2 was closed by a wooden door, and contained one large coffin, of the plain, uninteresting type, constructed with square pillars at the corners, one long panel in either side, and a semicircular top. In this instance a hieratic inscription on the end was a distinguishing peculiarity.

Chamber No. 3, being 10 feet 4 by 9 feet 7, afforded ample space for the three similar mummy cases which were stored in it.

In chamber No. 4 stood a massive sarcophagus, of the dark granite of Assouan, quite unpolished, and chiselled no more than was necessary to bring it into shape. Immediately in front of it, and protruding into the shaft, lay some of the appliances which had doubtless been used to move the cumbersome mass, and the presence of the old workers was singularly recalled even here in the depths of the grave by rollers and planks, which they had left on the spot where their mechanical ingenuity had employed them. The planks, too, were another proof of the reckless disregard with which the older occupants of the tomb had been treated, for they were the sides of broken mummy cases, covered with hieroglyphic groups in the style which I have met with on coffins of the period of the 18th, 19th, and other dynasties of the revived empire.

Likewise at the doorway of this vault, but in the shaft rather than within it, lay a tall, cylindrical jar, that might be included among the numerous species of amphoræ, and which is precisely like the two formerly described as discovered in the upper chamber of the tomb. It is inscribed near the neck with a short line of hieratic; and it was nearly filled with the fruit of the Dom palm. Several more nuts of this tree were also strewn about, and they were very frequent accompaniments of the Egyptian dead. I have several times found them in tombs, sometimes along with the common date, sycamore fig, and other fruits.

At the head of the sarcophagus four curious objects were carefully disposed; a figure about 16 inches long, internally formed of reeds and linen, and swathed in imitation of a bull, like those from Memphis, a mummied ibis, a spirited copy of a small hawk on a pedestal, rather decayed, but apparently constructed of folds of linen cloth gummed together, and an oblate ball of bitumen, from three to four inches in diameter. The first was evidently designed to represent, or had reference to, Apis, or perhaps rather to Mnevis, whose worship was celebrated at the neighbouring Hermonthes (Erment). The ibis was the emblem of Thoth, the hawk of Horus—both of them

deities whose attributes were of striking import to the departed spirit. And in the ball of bitumen was imbedded a coiled snake, likewise a symbol of marked significance in connexion with the future. In the older tombs it is common to find in carved wood the representatives of Horus, Athor, Anubis; and, although on the funeral tablets which accompany them, the effigies of other divinities, most frequently Horus and Thoth, sometimes Apis, as well as many others, are portrayed in the act of receiving offerings, a group of four such emblems so constructed as those we are considering, I have not before known to occur, and probably, at least so far as I am aware, has not hitherto been observed, or it might be more correct to say noted, for the two words are of widely different meaning, from the vast number of Egyptian sepulchres which have been opened, and the few or none whose contents have been minutely recorded.

The inner end of chamber No. 4 communicated with another, No. 5, which contained one more pillared mummy case, with a festoon of crumbling evergreens resting upon it. At the farthest corner of this vault was the entrance to yet another, on a slightly lower level, and nearly filled with stone chips and rubbish, among which were no traces of sepulchral remains. This was

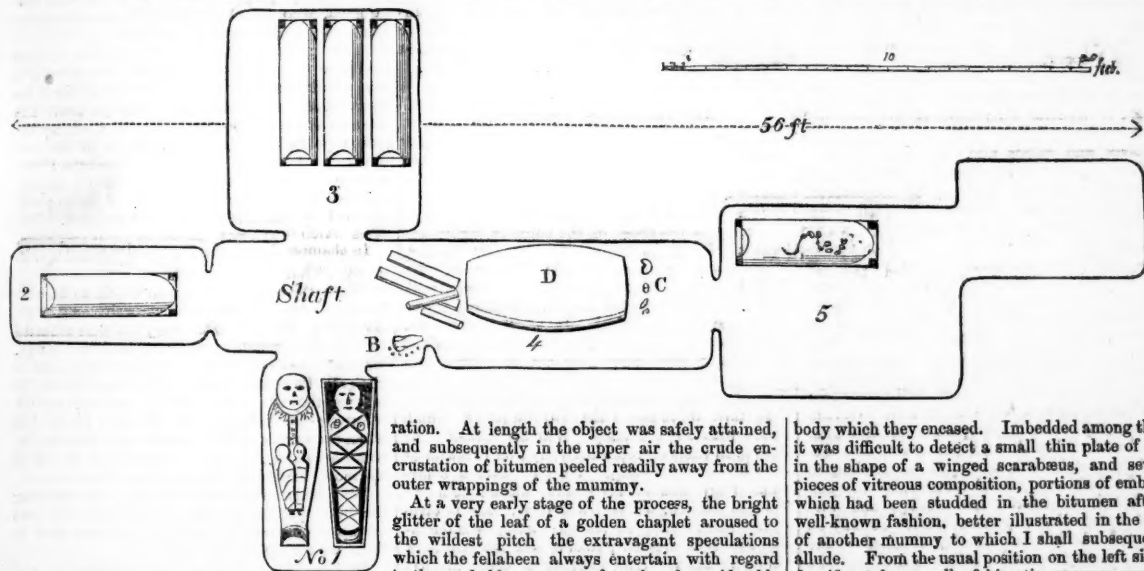
the grim corridors resounded with the song of a selected band of brawny fellaheen as they pulled at the hoisting ropes, and the old beams, erected over the shaft, once more bore the unanticipated weight of the coffins which they had helped to lower to a home that might almost have been deemed as permanent as the duration of time itself.

The size and weight of the granite sarcophagus would have rendered it extremely difficult of removal from its site had that been desirable or necessary, but every purpose was answered by subjecting it to examination where it stood. The solid cover, freed from the cement with which the joint was sealed, was easily raised from the bed, on which it simply rested without any of the contrivances for fastening it down that sometimes are seen to have formed part of similar relics. And then the subject of all this care was disclosed surrounded by yet another precaution for its security. Under, above, and around the mummy, the whole sarcophagus was filled with bitumen which had been poured in hot, forming a compact mass, adhering at all points with such tenacity as to require the most patient labour for its liberation. During the greater portion of this long and tedious work, Mr. Wenham, whose kind services I have before mentioned, undertook to remain for me on the pots, to watch and direct the progress of the ope-

eastern limit, and presumptively, from various circumstances, one of the oldest portions of the necropolis of Thebes. Therefore, from the high antiquity of the royal house of the Nauteffs, the locality finally assigned by the discoveries, which, as I have been informed, they did not point out until closely pressed, has the very necessary corroboration of probability.

In this manner the head of the mummy was adorned, and the outer cloth covering of the rest of the body was painted in colours designed in a diagonal pattern which possessed a peculiar interest. For it was precisely identical with the decoration on the top of the shrine which, as formerly mentioned, stood in the upper chamber, and so connected that curious relic more especially with this individual burial. It had, no doubt, been used at the funeral procession and obsequies of the important personage for whom so costly a resting place as the sarcophagus had been provided, and left in the outer hall when the mummy which it probably covered was carried below to the prepared abode.

Beneath the cloth which preserved the means of associating the two, were infinite plain folds, which, after a certain depth, were so saturated with fine bitumen and pungent gums, as to form one concrete and almost homogeneous mass with the



ration. At length the object was safely attained, and subsequently in the upper air the crude encrustation of bitumen peeled readily away from the outer wrappings of the mummy.

At a very early stage of the process, the bright glitter of the leaf of a golden chaplet aroused to the wildest pitch the extravagant speculations which the fellaheen always entertain with regard to the probable contents of tombs of considerable extent. The presence of treasure was whispered about, and as many of the people in the neighbouring villages had been looking forward with great interest and absurd anticipations for the final result of this particular excavation, a marvellous report, magnifying as it spread, found willing ears, and, in an incredibly short time, pervaded the whole district for miles on either side. The story is now probably a fixed tradition, and it might be attempted in vain to shake the established belief that I procured a profuse amount of gold and jewels of dazzling value.

And this was what gave origin and colour to the fable. The head of the mummy was cased by a gilt mask, outside of which, around the temples, a circlet reposed. It consisted of a ring of copper thickly gilt, the diameter of whose metal was nearly half an inch, and twelve bay leaves in thin gold were attached to it by their pliant stalks. Another remarkable and much older ornament of this kind is now one of the chief treasures of the Leyden Museum. Instead of leaves, it bears a group of basilisks or royal asp; and it rested on the brow of one of the family of the Nauteffs, whose tomb was stated, after some prevarication, by the peasants who found it, to have been in the Drah-aboo-neggeh, the northern or rather north-

body which they encased. Imbedded among them, it was difficult to detect a small thin plate of gold in the shape of a winged scarabeus, and several pieces of vitreous composition, portions of emblems which had been studded in the bitumen after a well-known fashion, better illustrated in the case of another mummy to which I shall subsequently allude. From the usual position on the left side, a fine if not large roll of hieratic papyrus was recovered, without unfortunately suffering any injury. I could not venture to attempt opening it here, as the application of the necessary aids by ingenious hands will be requisite; but one corner gives evidence of its being illustrated in colours, while the figure disclosed is of a character, I fear, to indicate that the document is simply of the usual class, a copy of some portion of the ritual.

The bearer of the scroll was a man of mature years, with features strongly marked, as far as the ceremonies permitted their characteristics to be discerned. The skin of the upper part of the body had been gilt with thick gold leaf; and the arms, which were rolled separately, but only by a single bandage, were brought down by the sides, with the hands resting under the thighs.

All the other mummies in the pillared cases were laid in the same attitude, and the upper portions of several of them were likewise gilt. With one, also, there was another hieratic papyrus, but of inferior material, execution, and size. Another was decorated with a gilt mask; and another, being a handsome specimen of the style of ornamenting externally with small objects, in the manner which to some extent prevailed on all, I propose to remove untouched. In this instance the compact bitumenized cloth began to occur

the limit of the subterranean gallery, whose extreme length from the end of this chamber, through Nos. 5 and 4, across the shaft, and on to the end of No. 2, was 56 feet. The height of the vaults was within two or three inches of five feet, and their roofs were encrusted with dependent crystals of salt.

Such were the deep recesses of the tomb, such the method in which the dead had been left to their rest, as every object probably remained in precisely the position it had occupied when the funeral rites were performed over the last who had "gone down into this pit." For had its gloomy silence been ever broken by explorers during any of the subsequent centuries through whose long course treasure-searching has more or less vigorously flourished, it would not be conceivable that the mummy cases should stand intact, and particularly that an imposing receptacle like the sarcophagus so well calculated to excite the hopes of cupidity, should be permitted to remain, unattempted, the mystery of its interior. But the time had come when those who had reposed so long were to be disturbed in turn, although there were no successors to be established as they had been in the place of which some of them were to be dispossessed. The tunnel above and the vaults beneath were fully lighted up,



beneath not more than two outer layers of the ordinary linen, and here on the black ground the figures were inlaid. First, there was a blue winged scarabæus on the throat; then a small winged globe of thin gold; lower still, on the breast, another larger agathodæmon, with more distended wings, also in gold; and beneath, another thin plate of the same metal, representing Anubis bending over the deceased. Over the spot of the ventral incision, on the left side, were the four genii of Amenti, composed of what might be termed a mosaic of variegated pieces of vitreous composition; and two crowned hawks of Horus, of the same material, were imbedded one on each shoulder.

The history of the sepulchre whose details I have thus attempted to describe, may, with no great difficulty, be surmised. Most of the painted tombs in its vicinity in the same hill date from the older dynasties of the revived empire, and there is every reason to believe that it also had been excavated and used at a period quite as early. Indeed the tomb immediately adjoining, whose door I discovered first in the same area, which must to all appearance have been cut with equal reference to both, was sealed with the cartouch of Amunoph III., of the eighteenth dynasty; and in all reasonable probability this indicator of age may be fairly held as of common application to the two. Nor would this conclusion be otherwise than countenanced by the style of mummification and decoration of the rifled bodies and coffins found in the built-up chambers above, and in vault No. 1 below.

Whether the original occupants were allowed to sleep on in peace until the time of the last appropriation, or whether their right of property had been occasionally infringed in the interval, or themselves and others also, in turn, displaced, according to a not unusual practice for adding to the priestly revenues, can only be conjectured. But twelve or perhaps thirteen hundred years must have elapsed before possession was so rudely taken, and the forcible and final innovation accomplished which left the place in the condition in which I found it. Then, probably a century or so before our era, a complete and radical change was effected. The older mummies were, as we have seen, spoiled and ejected, and their home usurped amid circumstances which cannot but excite surprise. Lapse of time, the supposition of difference and dominance of race, will account for much, but still it is remarkable that the last resting-place, and even the corpses of predecessors, should be treated with such irreverence and disrespect by people who were quite as emulous to secure for their own mortal remains, by the embalmer's aid, a material immortality, and who were to occupy the very same tomb. It may be questioned whether the sanctity attached to the body in consequence of a religious doctrine, the growth of practice, or both, was conscientiously attended to by the custodiers of the dead, the priests, even while the ancient faith flourished under native princes. But after foreign conquest introduced new psychical elements into the country, although the old temples were frequented and others dedicated to members of the same Pantheon, although funeral customs and observances remained, in essentials at least, unaltered, still this conformity did not necessarily imply a fixed perpetuation of the ideas which had been the origin of these developments. Hence in some part may be explained the unceremonious treatment experienced by the early tenants of this tomb, when we perceive the period at which it was perpetrated. The details which I have given of the later deposit, the style of mummification, and the other accessories of burial, all point to Greek time, and even towards the close of Ptolemaic rule.

Although this approximate date may therefore be assigned, the question cannot be so well decided as to what, if any, connexion had subsisted between the persons who in this tomb were so closely associated in death. There is no difficulty in supposing the occupants of the sarcophagus and of the five pillared cases to have been related by family

ties; but between the former and the man, for instance, who had no more handsome coffin than the plain box like a workhouse shell, there appears a broad line of separation; nor does it seem that their juxtaposition can be easily accounted for, except by some such supposition as the dependence of the one upon the other, or upon some former member of his house. That the chief of the group, the granite sarcophagus, was the last deposited, I think is highly probable. The planks and rollers, even a chip of coarse pottery, holding the residue of the cement which had been used to fasten down the lid, all left lying on the spot, would almost indicate that no future preparations had been made for another body, otherwise, as being in the way, these would in all likelihood have been removed.

Having witnessed vicissitudes like these, changes still more un contemplated by the old designers await this sepulchre. For fully three thousand years it has been dedicated to the departed. It will shortly begin a new episode as a dwelling for the living. For the present I have prohibited its occupation, with a view to further excavations close at hand, on a future occasion; but I had not cleared the door of the tomb adjoining more than two days when its possession was sought, and the simple operations commenced for converting it into a habitation. Eventually the upper chamber of the other will no doubt be turned to similar account, and degraded generations shall be born and die content with a shelter almost among the bones of, it may be, far distant ancestors.

A. HENRY RHIND.

#### ART TREASURES EXHIBITION.

We now pass on to the gallery of water-colour drawings, which is placed behind the organ and orchestra. Here, as in the gallery of ancient masters, the gradual development of the art is carefully illustrated, by an arrangement of the pictures according to the dates of the painters' births and deaths. The series begins with a spirited drawing of a girl leaning over a gate, by Rembrandt. He is succeeded by Van Ostade and C. Dusart, with their well-known Dutch scenes. Watteau represents the French school. In none of these are the varied effects of brilliant colouring attained which have since raised the art of water-colour drawing almost to an equality with oil painting. Van Huysum's graceful vases and flowers follow. And then we come to the English school, which opens with Paul Sandby's *Windsor Castle*. Sir Joshua Reynolds is represented by *The Triumph of Sculpture over Painting*. We pass over a somewhat dingy line of successors till we come to Thomas Bewick, whose *Woodpecker*, *Bamborough Castle*, and *Fowling in the Shetlands*, are interesting, as illustrating his pursuits, and the scenes in which he learned that accuracy in observing the feathered creation, which has made his 'History of Water-birds' the foundation of that branch of British ornithology. We next observe Stothard's graceful, but not very accurate or truthful illustrations of mediæval scenes. *The Study of Chelsea for the Listance of his Chelsea Pensioners*, by Wilkie, is interesting; and Prout's cathedrals and street-fronts never lose their charm. A separate room is devoted to Turner, who may be said to have worked a revolution in the art. Here, as in his oil paintings, the sun glows and glitters, and burns the parched earth and the white buildings, till they seem to crack with fervent heat. The clouds hang in wreaths of many-coloured vapour over the sea, which seems to devour the unhappy boat with a sort of personal ferocity. The progress of his genius is well illustrated by this series. He begins in comparatively sober and unambitious hues; but, as he proceeds, his colouring grows more brilliant and complicated, till at last he becomes scarcely intelligible. *An Alpine Pass*, the last drawing he ever made, is contributed by H. A. J. Munroe, Esq. It is to be hoped that the mineral colours, which he first introduced into water-colour drawing, from the kindred art of fresco-painting, will stand the wear

of time better than the oil-paint, which is cracking and peeling off some of his best pictures.

Copley Fielding is here with his blue lakes and mountains, and George Cattermole with his elaborate groups of figures which rival the effect of oil painting. Hunt and Maclell, and Mulready and Stanfield, and the two Landseers, and the rest of the contributors to the exhibition of the works of British artists in water-colours, are too well known to require any notice at our hands on this occasion. But we cannot pass over without notice the striking portrait of Miss Helen Faucit, now Mrs. Theodore Martin, as Antigone, by Mr. Burton. The passionate, but pure and soft light of the long dark eyes, the power denoted in every line of the fully developed mouth and chin, the exquisitely graceful bend of the head, and the classic pose of the figure, are caught with the fine perception of intellectual beauty which denotes a true artist. The novelty of this gallery—besides the opportunity it affords of observing the progress of the art—consists in the presence of some clever drawings by modern French and Dutch artists. Some splendid interiors of churches in Belgium, by Louis Haghe, are well worthy of attention as studies of perspective and colouring. Ary Scheffer is represented by a spirited, though we think somewhat melodramatic, group of Greek peasants; and Langlois gives us a most life-like representation of the brawny proportions of those Norman fishermen, who are the first objects which strike an English traveller on the Continent.

This gallery, and that of modern English painters in oils, are decidedly the most popular in the exhibition. It was towards the middle of the day difficult to get a sight of the pictures. The owners evidently took a pride in observing the effect produced by their favourites in the new company to which they were introduced; and young ladies were naturally anxious to compare their own efforts with the works of Fielding and Cattermole and Prout in the same field. The Turner room did not attract so many spectators, probably because his art is unapproachable, and not to be imitated by amateurs.

We next visited a gallery in which, as we were sorry to see, there was not much difficulty in observing the works of art. Very few were attracted by the magnificent collection of ancient etchings, woodcuts, and engravings, which is exhibited in the galleries at the western end of the building. It is true they are not yet fully arranged, nor the references to the catalogue affixed to them; but when they are classified, and the explanations become accessible, they will certainly afford one of the most interesting studies in the exhibition.

We gladly seize this opportunity of comparing the best specimens of ancient art with the best examples of modern, which they afforded even in their present disordered state.

In the catalogue is a very unpretending and scholarlike history of the art of engraving, written by Mr. Holmes, to whom the arrangement of this department of the exhibition has been entrusted. He traces the discovery of the art to Tomaso Finiguerra, the celebrated goldsmith of Florence, who brought the process of working in niello to its perfection. The art of engraving in niello consisted in carving some pattern on metal, and running into the hollow an amalgam mixed with sulphur, and of a black colour, whence the name 'niello,' or *nigellum*. This was afterwards subjected to a strong heat, and became fused into the original metal, when the whole was polished. In the collection of ancient plate and armour in the present exhibition are many beautiful examples of the art. Now it was the custom with the workers in niello to test the effect of their work from time to time, by taking a cast of the pattern in soft clay. Into this mould they ran molten sulphur; and, removing the clay, filled up the interstices of the sulphur with some pulpy substance mingled with lamp-black. This gave them a tolerable idea of the probable effect which their work would produce when finished. It chanced one day that Tomaso Finiguerra was cleaning the lamp-black from one of these sulphur moulds, when he observed that the pattern



was left upon the linen rag which he had accidentally pressed against it. It immediately occurred to him that he might obtain any number of copies by covering his mould with oil and lamp-black, and applying it to paper. His first experiment succeeded; and then the transition to taking the print from the metal itself was easy. Printing from wood was next invented. Then engraving on varnished copper with the burin and aquafortis. This is called etching, and is the most delicate and artistic of all. After several improvements in detail, the art of engraving on stone was discovered. Mr. Holmes informs us that it is his intention to exhibit specimens of all these different styles, and even the original sulphur moulds from which the art originated, in the several stages of their development. At present only a few of the engravings are hung, and none of them are numbered. It is therefore impossible to refer them to the description in the catalogue. We nevertheless could not resist the temptation of taking a cursory glance at this inestimable collection of the treasures of ancient art.

Among the line-engravings is a series of Rembrandts, which give one such a vivid idea of the Dutch landscape, with its fertile plains, interspersed with pollard willows, and towns bristling with spires and windmills. How unlike are these to our weak, feathery landscape illustrations, which convey no idea of anything in nature, but only of a certain mechanical delicacy of touch in the artist, about which we do not care a farthing. But Rembrandt's burin is as successful in depicting figures as it is in representing landscapes. Here are scripture subjects, which, for strength and boldness and reality, are unrivalled by anything but oil painting. It is perfectly marvellous how such effects could have been produced by engraving. Then we come to cases of Waterloo's interiors, which appear to have suggested some of Wilkie's happiest efforts, and Albert Durer's wonderful *Passion*, and Antonio Raimondi's classical figures, and Hoo's and Ostade's cows and horses, and goats and pigs, which have never been rivalled but by Morland.

Passing from the engravings on copper, we come to those on wood; and after stopping for a moment to look at some rude but powerful cuts in outline, such as sometimes illustrate early printed books on sacred subjects, we again come upon Albert Durer. His woodcut of the triumphal procession of Maximilian struck us as being very fine. Some sacred pieces by Hieronymus Wierx are also admirable, far superior to anything of modern art that we have ever seen. Under a crucifixion we observed the following lines in mediæval Latin verse, which appeared to us worth noting as a curious example of quaint mediæval Latin:—

"O mirandam Christi sortem!  
Christus morit vinct mortem,  
Occumbendo superans.  
Etsi nunc, Maria, plores,  
Christus exsiccabit rores  
Mox a ligno imperans."

Among those engravings which were not yet hung, we remarked some fine early impressions of Bewick's spirited woodcuts of animals and birds for his *Natural History*, besides many of his vignettes. These display much poetical feeling, and may be studied with new pleasure even by those who have been long familiar with them. Truly, this seeker of birds'-nests and climber of rocks, and haunter of the wild coast of Northumberland, had more of the spirit of an artist than many a Royal Academician. Anything like an analysis of this most interesting series, even if it were arranged and classified, would lead us far beyond our limits. Our only desire is to indicate to our readers some of those fields of observation in which it will be well worth their while to expatiate at their leisure.

We have no prejudice in favour of ancient art as such; but we must say that after comparing some prints by Rembrandt in various stages of their progress towards perfection, with the well-known print of *Bolton Abbey in the olden Time*, in the same progressive phases, it appeared to us that the difference between them was, simply, the difference between power and weakness. Neatness

and prettiness seem to be the qualities aimed at by the modern engraver. The old artist handles his graving tool and burin with the resolute and firm touch of one who has something to say, and is determined to say it earnestly, whether it be pleasing or not. The consequence is, that while we admire the skill of the modern engraver, the old artist seizes upon our imagination, and rivets our attention. In fact, power is the one thing needful in art. It is the same as in speaking; however little we may agree with the sentiments of a man who has a definite idea to express, and expresses it in forcible language, we cannot help listening to him. On the contrary, we fall asleep under the disjointed talk of one who has a dim perception of what he has got so say, and conveys his hazy thoughts in stammering speech. After having compared the one with the other, we are compelled to declare that the analogy of the two speakers is entirely applicable to the ancient and modern schools of engraving.

Here we must conclude for the present.

#### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE Linnean Society will hold its first meeting at Burlington House, being the Anniversary Meeting, on Monday, at one o'clock, and in future the Ordinary Meetings will be held there. The Anniversary Meeting of the Geographical Society will also be held on Monday, when the Royal Gold Medals "for the encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery" will be presented to A. C. Gregory, Esq., Commander of the North Australian Expedition; and to Lieut.-Col. Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, Surveyor-General of India, by the President, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, who will then deliver the Annual Address.

The Society for the Diffusion of Pure Literature among the people has issued cards for a *conversazione*, to be held on Friday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the Presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The invitation is given in the names of the Duke of Argyll, the Bishop of London, and Mr. Hanbury, M.P.

The annual *conversazione* of the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers will be held at the house of the Institution in George Street, on Tuesday evening.

To the honourable distinctions that have been received by Dr. Livingston, there has been added that of the freedom of the city of London, conferred by the unanimous vote of the Court of Common Council. The scene at the presentation, on Thursday, was of the most gratifying character. Sir John Key's speech, as Chamberlain, was an eloquent statement of the motives that had led the Court to this public recognition of Dr. Livingston's services. When allusion was made to the extinction of the slave trade by the extension of legitimate commerce, and the responsibility under which this country lay towards Africa, the response in the court showed that the spirit is yet awake which led England to devote twenty millions of her money for negro emancipation, and which makes her influence felt as the enemy of slavery all over the world. Dr. Livingston, in his reply, reiterated his assertions, that the hindrances to commerce with Africa lie chiefly on the exterior of the continent, where the Moorish traders and European shippers have carried on the nefarious traffic, and that in the central regions the natives are of a peaceful disposition, and ready to enter into trade with white men. From being unable to carry much baggage in his long and laborious wanderings, Dr. Livingston had brought few specimens to this country, but those that he had submitted to men of science and skill confirmed his belief in the value of many of the products of the African soil. One plant, totally unknown in Europe, affords a fibrous tissue, which has been declared by a firm in the City to be worth 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton when prepared. When gutta percha has been so recently introduced, it may be expected that other vegetable products of various use for common life may

yet become known. Dr. Livingston could answer for the excellence of some of the fruits of Africa, and probably there were plants which might prove of as great commercial importance as the flax of which so good a report had been given. We hope that an expedition, either under the auspices of the British Government, or with some official sanction approved by Dr. Livingston, may reach the banks of the Zambese, before the irregular traders, tempted by these attractive accounts, have opportunity of giving to the natives a bad opinion of white men, whom as yet they know only in the favourable guise of this intrepid traveller and devoted Christian missionary.

Mr. Robert Burns, the eldest son of the Scottish poet, died at Dumfries on the 14th inst., in his 71st year. He was ailing for some time, and his two brothers, Colonel William Nicol Burns and Lieutenant-Colonel James Glencairn Burns, old Indian officers, usually resident at Cheltenham, were in attendance. Robert was in early life in a government office in London, but had been pensioned off many years since, and resided in his native town. He was a man of some ability and humour, and wrote verses which never attained more than local popularity. In his convivial hours he used to sing his father's songs with spirit and feeling. He was buried this week in the fine mausoleum at Dumfries which covers the remains of the great Scottish bard. Mr. R. Chambers, in the notices of the family, in his life of Burns, says:—"Robert, the eldest son, whose early intelligence seems to have excited general admiration, attended for two sessions at the university of Edinburgh, and one in the university of Glasgow. A situation being procured for him in the Stamp Office, London, he removed thither in 1804, and devoted himself to a routine of drudgeries, which seems to have effectually repressed the literary tendencies of his mind. Only a few songs and miscellaneous pieces of poetry, some of which, however, possessed considerable merit, have proceeded from his pen. For twenty-nine years he pursued this humble career, endeavouring to improve his slender income by privately teaching the classics and mathematics, and during this long time he was never able to revisit Scotland, or have a meeting with his mother. In 1833 he obtained a superannuation allowance." Mr. Gray, master of the grammar-school of Dumfries, afterwards of the High-school of Edinburgh, has recorded a high testimony of the ability and industry of young Burns; but his subsequent career, partly for the reasons stated by Mr. Chambers, did not fulfil the expectations of distinction that had been formed.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Dublin, has given in 'Notes and Queries' interesting elucidations of some of the biographical allusions in the recently discovered Letters of James Boswell to the Rev. Mr. Temple. He does not tell who *La Belle Irlandaise* was, though that is the ostensible object of the communication. Of more interest is the statement of the history of the letters, the particulars of which were not made known at the time of publication. Miss Temple, daughter of Boswell's correspondent, married Mr. Poulett, who, after the death of his father-in-law, took possession of the family papers, in the absence of his wife's brothers, abroad in their infancy. Poulett lived latterly in France. The Temples never recovered the papers. They passed through several hands, till Major Stone (H.E.L.C.S.) picked them up, as stated in the preface. Stone left them to Mr. Boyse, a London barrister; Boyse handed them to Mr. Edward Hornby, who was sent, in 1856, to Constantinople, to look after the five millions lent to the Turks; and Mr. Hornby placed them at the disposal of the gentleman who edited them for Mr. Bentley, who has the originals for inspection. The internal evidence was too decisive ever to admit of doubts of the genuineness of the letters, but it is satisfactory to have their history now completely made known.

One of the gallant veterans of the great war has passed away this week, whose name is associated with a memorable event in military history, Gen. Sir James Macdonnell of Glangarry, colonel of the 71st Highlanders, and Grand Cross of the Bath.

Colonel Macdonnell commanded the battalion of the guards who held Hougoumont against the terrible assaults of the French throughout the day of Waterloo. A gentleman lodged a sum of money with the Duke of Wellington, to be given by him to "the bravest of the brave" in the British army. Wellington named Macdonnell, the results of the defence of Hougoumont being ever fresh in his recollection. Macdonnell accepted the testimonial on condition of its being shared by a sergeant who assisted him in closing the gate of the farm-yard at the critical moment when the French were on the point of forcing an entrance. The incident is narrated in Gleig's story of Waterloo, and other accounts of the battle, and is familiar to all who have visited the field. The haystack behind which some of the Coldstreams had taken shelter caught fire; they were forced, in consequence, to give up their vantage ground, and though the gate by which they entered the premises was immediately blocked with every heavy article on which they could lay hands, time enough to barricade it effectually was not afforded. Dense masses of the assailants rushed against it, and shouted as it flew open, and then began such a struggle as does not often occur in modern warfare. Not a foot would the defenders yield,—not for a moment or two would the assailing party withdraw. At last the bayonets of the guards carried all before them; and five individuals, Lieut.-Colonel Macdonnell, Captain Wyndham, Ensigns Gooch and Hervey, and Sergeant Graham, by sheer dint of personal strength and extraordinary bravery and perseverance, succeeded in closing the gate and shutting the enemy out.

The obituary of the 15th recorded the death of Major Calder Campbell, of the East India Company's army, author of 'Scenes and Sketches of Military Life in India,' and other works of light literature. In his early career in the East, Major (then Lieutenant) Campbell was an active contributor to the Indian journals and periodicals, and was for a short time connected with the press at one of the Presidencies. His poetical compositions were then well known, and those which we have seen possess considerable merit. Most of the pieces were tinged with a melancholy, resulting from a sensitive mind and a fragile constitution. In these lines he expressed the habitual frame of his mind, after ill health had settled down upon him, and clouded his early prospects:—

To me time brings no happy days,  
For care and sickness are my fate;  
No more I pant for worldly praise,  
Nor grieve to meet man's scornful hate—  
A weed rent by the tempest's shock,  
I fade far from my native rock.

After several attempts to recruit his health on furlough, Major Campbell in 1834 or 1835 retired from the Indian service. To the periodicals of the day and the Annuals which then were flourishing he was a favourite contributor, and some of his writings in prose and verse have been published in a collected form. For some years he had suffered from disease of the heart, which terminated fatally in his 59th year. He will be missed among a large circle of friends by whom he was much loved and respected.

We learn with regret the death, at Brussels, of M. Alexandre Thomas, a French writer of distinction, and of very high promise indeed. After being Professor of History in the University of Paris, a writer in the 'Journal des Débats,' and having produced a work called 'Une province sous Louis XIV.,' which obtained the high honour of being "crowned" by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, he was cast into exile by the Bonaparte coup d'état of 1851, and took up his residence in England. Here he acquired such mastery over our language, that he accomplished, ably and well, the difficult task for a foreigner, of writing for the 'Edinburgh Review' an article on the French Protestant refugees in this country, and on the influence they exercised here. He also, if we remember rightly, delivered public lectures in English on different subjects. He leaves, nearly completed, a manuscript life in English of Duplessis Mornay, a great French Protestant.

As previously announced, the new Reading Room at the British Museum was opened to students on Monday last. The attendance on that day was 440, a number increased by Wednesday to 451. The daily attendance at the old room having rarely averaged more than 180, the fact may be taken as conclusive of the public appreciation of the unequalled advantages at present afforded them. These have been increased by a systematic numeration of the seats and tables, enabling every reader to occupy a definite locality, and receive his books without unnecessary delay; and by the exhibition of a coloured lithographic plan of the ground-floor, by which the situation of any particular press, the arrangement of the whole library according to subjects, and the position of the most important works of reference may be ascertained at a glance.

On Tuesday the Literary Fund held its annual festival, and the number of literary men who took this opportunity of evincing their sympathy with the objects of the institution was larger than upon any former occasion. Of the eminent working literary men of the day, there are few who were not either present or who did not testify their sympathy by sending a donation. Many besides literary men by profession were present; the company numbered about two hundred and twenty; and it was gratifying to recognise at a meeting held for the purpose of relieving literary men in distress numbers who had been delighted and instructed by their writings, or who, as in the case of the publishers, had been instrumental in making them known. The speeches of the evening were those of Mr. Justice Haliburton, Mr. Thackeray, and Mr. Helps. The author of 'Sam Slick' was humorous to the last degree, and elicited roars of laughter. We might perhaps demur to his dictum that the British colonies, including India of course, have no history, no traditions; and the corollary he deduced from it, that they can therefore have no literature. Nature and human nature, as he said himself, are surely adequate materials for the poet to work upon, even though he has no fairy tales and legends. Mr. Thackeray proposed with great earnestness and enthusiasm the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Literary Fund," and his manly sentiments elicited the applause which they deserved. Mr. Helps was listened to with breathless admiration. His speech was full of wise and thoughtful passages, and was delivered with a freshness of spirit, and in a tone of deep conviction that made a strong impression upon his audience. Sir Roderick Murchison and Dr. Livingston also interested the listeners. Colonel Hamley spoke with vigour and ability, and the Dean of Canterbury and Mr. R. Monckton Milnes manifested warm enthusiasm in the cause. The meeting was, upon the whole, the most satisfactory and successful that has ever marked the pleasant anniversary of the Literary Fund. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of 1200*l*.

In the vote for naval estimates this week in the House of Commons, 33,091*l*. is the sum set down for the scientific branch of the department. The larger portion is devoted to surveying, and a novelty in the instructions now given to all officers in command of expeditions is the charge to search for islands likely to furnish a supply of guano, the agricultural advantages of which render it an object of national importance.

The Council of the Horticultural Society seem determined to take every precaution against the inconvenience of rain at their forthcoming grand exhibition on the 3rd and 4th of June. Their iron tent, which furnishes shelter for about 500 persons, will be erected at the principal entrance in the Duke of Devonshire's road, and so considerable an extra number of tents will be provided, that the garden will have the appearance of a horticultural encampment. The large conservatory, moreover, is to be cleared out and converted into a sort of Crystal Palace, for the display of the more valuable and delicate of the exhibited plants. The division of manufactured articles will be well represented, as may be gathered from the fact that entries had been made up to Monday last of 24

boilers, 28 mowing machines, 35 sorts of pumps, 8 transplanting machines, about a dozen greenhouse and conservatories, or their models, to say nothing of tools, cutlery, bee-hives, philosophical instruments, and all sorts of miscellaneous articles. Of objects of decoration alone there are 24 exhibitors. French and Scotch as well as English manufacturers have secured space for various purposes. It is thus apparent that a very satisfactory beginning will be made of what it is to be hoped will be an annual trade display of ingenuity, skill, and taste applied to horticulture; for which the large space available at Chiswick renders the Horticultural Society's garden far better suited than any place at the same distance from London. Since the last exhibition some material improvement has been made in the access to Chiswick. A station has been opened at Turnham Green, which will enable the North London Railway to bring visitors from the whole north of the metropolis, and even from Greenwich. And the Chiswick station of the South-Western Railway has been brought within an easy distance in consequence of the Society having opened a new gate, which will admit visitors at once into what is called the American Garden, a very beautiful place lately constructed by Mr. M'Ewen.

Mr. Gerald Massey, author of 'Craigcrook Castle,' and other Poems, has issued a prospectus, announcing that he will be glad to arrange for the delivery of any of the following lectures, which he is preparing for the season:—Pre-Raphaelism in Poetry and Painting; The Poetry of Alfred Tennyson; The Principle and Practice of Association; Robert Burns and Love Poetry; The Spasmodic School and its Critics; Thomas Hood and Wit and Humour; The Woman's Cause, 'Princess' and 'Aurora Leigh'; Leaves from the Life of the Poor; and National Ballads.

The annual Schiller festival of Stuttgart took place on the 12th of May, under the presidency of Herr Fischer, the well-known Swabian poet.

Professor Giovanni de Brignole de Brunnhoff, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of Italian botanists, has just died at Modena.

The Annual Meeting of the German Association of Naturalists will be held this year in the month of September, in Bonn.

The Bavarian Government has purchased, for a considerable sum of money, the piece of land in the parish of Westerhofen, near Ingolstadt, on which the magnificent Roman mosaic pavement and other antiquities were discovered last year. It is intended to proceed at once in the search of further traces of Roman occupation.

Prince Metternich, the veteran statesman, is, if the continental papers be well informed, about to publish a pamphlet on Hungary, and on the agitation of Kossuth in that country previous to the outbreak of 1848.

The French Academy, after the death of Augustin Thierry, decided that the Gobert prize for history of 10,000 francs (400*l*.), distributed annually, should be granted to M. Henri Martin, author of a highly esteemed 'History of France.' The friends of that gentleman hoped that it would be continued to him annually, as it was to the late A. Thierry: but the Academy has just decided that this year it shall go to M. Poirson, author of a 'Histoire de Henri IV.' As, however, the number of historians qualified to compete for the prize is comparatively limited, it will no doubt, in due time, be granted to M. Henri Martin again.

## FINE ARTS.

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MR. FAED, whose name has been kept prominently before the public eye for several years past, maintains his position on this occasion with a single picture, *The First Break in the Family* (264). In this group, which is arranged with extreme cleverness, the expression given to each member of it, whether father, mother, sister, or child, is appro-



prate, and the amount of character displayed is unusually great. The old woman watches the vanishing coach vacantly, the man with a sense of practical watchfulness, the child with blank astonishment, and the sister turns away with proud averted look. She is dreaming, perhaps, of a time when she too will leave the paternal roof amidst cheers and congratulations, the centre of attraction and admiration. Whatever be the true meaning of his figures, Mr. Faed has painted them with increased firmness and skill, and the result is highly attractive. A tendency to mannerism, however, in this artist's style must be corrected by frequent returns to the simple and conscientious study of nature, or his compositions will after a time pall upon the taste.

Mr. Lucy has painted a scene, *The Burial of King Charles I.* (16), which reveals the utmost care and study in preparation. On the opposite side of the vault, into which the plain black coffin, with brass nails and simply-inscribed lead plate, is being lowered, stands Dr. Juxon, prepared doubtless to read some Latin prayer; but a stern trooper, in buff jerkin, laying his hand on the book, forbids the service. On the near side—one cavalier standing, another kneeling with clasped hands, watch the coffin as it sinks below the pavement. Other figures are in the background, and the result, though not very vigorous, is dignified and impressive. The expression of the kneeling figure, though the face is only partially seen, embodies the greatest amount of power.

Not far from this is a small picture, by Mr. J. F. Lewis, deserving attention as an instance of the minute laborious style which he has identified with himself. The subject has been often repeated—the portrait of *A Syrian Sheikh, Egypt* (39).

In a small genre subject, called *The Jew's Harp* (64), Mr. Rossiter imitates, not unsuccessfully, but at a considerable interval, the style of Webster. The composition of the picture is of the simplest kind—a young man plays for the amusement of a child on the girl's knee: but in the low and rather sweet colouring, and in the attempt to represent light distributed through the apartment, considerable success has been attained.

A pair of subjects, *To Let* (102), and *For Sale* (115), by J. Collinson, though representing, as the titles denote, two specimens of vulgarity in the shape of a showy landlady and a lively saleswoman, are attractive at a distance from their smart drawing and bright colour; but are hung too high to allow of any certain estimate being formed of their merits.

In the same category, as far as clever drawing and attractive colour are concerned, may be placed Mrs. Ward's *God Save the Queen* (122). The scene is full of hearty, pure domestic sentiment; a lady, seated at a piano, is leading a chorus of young voices; the toys are laid aside for an explosion of patriotic delight; the boy sings with all the vigour of a young hero, and two other children join in the novel excitement; and through the open door the baby in arms is hastening to the scene of action.

Another excellent picture, unpretending in composition, but careful in execution, and skilful in technical performance, is Mr. Carrick's *Thoughts of the Future* (135). The lights on the young mother's cheek, as she contemplates her babe, are full of truth, nature, and beauty.

*Faces in the Fire* (181), by J. Brett, represents a youth seated in a reverie by a blazing hearth; on the chimney-piece an open book. There is not much in the subject, but the figure is accurately drawn and impressive in character.

*The Dame's Absence* (227) is scarcely equal to some past works by Mr. A. Rankley. Still there is the same pleasant grouping of young faces, the same peep into the open-air sunshine, which comes pouring into the cottage, and throws deep shadows of waving foliage on the open door. The action is, however, somewhat tame, considering what might be made of such lively materials as are afforded by a dame's school when the mistress is away.

Mr. G. B. O'Neill, besides the excellent work, *The Last Day of the Sale*, already mentioned, sends another sketch of quiet humorous character,

in *The Message* (254). The anxious face of the girl wishing to impress the particulars of the errand on the careless boy, and the eager springing of the dog, are all life-like. True also to nature are the rustic faces, and the cottage door, with its worn steps of stone laid upon the mouldering bricks, the well-door close by, and the sheltering trees.

Close above is one of Mr. F. D. Hardy's admirable interiors, called *A Christmas Party* (253). There is something about the airy open door, and the warm tone of colour, which scarcely suggests winter, notwithstanding the mistletoe which hangs from the beam. But the figures of the musician and his hearers, artistically grouped in a small portion of the apartment, as Teniers or Ostade would have placed them, and that of the old woman in the adjoining room, are finished with a beauty and mastery of handling rare indeed on this small scale.

*Nameless and Friendless* (299), is the title of a very touching work by Miss E. Osborn. The patient pale face of the young woman not daring to hope for success, and that of the pretentious critical picture-dealer, are too cleverly managed to escape notice. The other figures are equally well managed in their subordinate degrees to the main action; nothing is exaggerated, and every expression has been kept within its probable limits by the taste and moderation of the artist.

In an extreme style of broad humour, which attracts and amuses everybody, are the pair by G. Nicol (389 and 390). *Did it Pout with its Bessy?* is a fine bit of low comedy; and even better is the scene of *The Ryans and Dwyers—Calumniated Men*. These redoubtable heroes of faction fights, incipient ticket-of-leave holders, rascals in bud and bloom, are exchanging indignant comments upon a newspaper report of the injurious remarks of a mythical Judge Robinson at Clonmel, some time "during the last century." The judge, so the story goes, directed the gaoler to place "the Ryans and the Dwyers" at the bar, upon which the sheriff explained, that there were none of those names in the dock. "If they are not there," replied the angry judge, "they ought to be." Indignant virtue, injured innocence, in the faces of the Ryans and the Dwyers, are a broad study of humour.

Among the class of pictures of unobtrusive merit may be noticed *The Sheep-fold—Early Morning in February* (502), by T. F. Marshall. The time and the scene are not very propitious to sedentary study; but the artist has certainly made a great deal of his materials. The sky is beautifully flecked and barred with the pale and ruddy streaks of dawn, and there is something cheerful in the distant upland landscape, dimly seen by this wintry light, still more so in the face and warm red cloak of the shepherd's daughter. The sheep are not quite so successful, but careful thought and painstaking execution are perceptible throughout.

Mr. Sant is by no means equal to himself in anything this year; but *Infancy* (568) is the best of the three pictures. The effect of the work, however, is experimental, weak, and unfinished. The flesh is not quite right in tone, though the lights are most ingeniously thrown in, and the linen is somewhat hard and starched. The attempt seems great, but the result little; the promise flattering, but the performance disappointing.

Scenes from Shakespeare are not very abundant; there is, however, a re-appearance of the *Ghost in Hamlet* (498), by W. S. Herrick; and a group of *Falstaff promising to Marry Dame Quickly* (586), by D. W. Deane. There is much breadth of treatment in this picture; the figures are small in comparison with the chamber, giving a sense of ease and airiness; the genial jovial frame of Falstaff is ample in dimensions and radiant in colour, and the women are appropriate in dress and attitude.

*The Sale of a Heart* (603), by M. F. Halliday, is an advance upon former works; there is more solidity in the painting, and the story is well told. It is some consolation to know that the lady's

hand is still revocable, though her signature may not be; and the objectionable looking gentleman in the background may yet be defeated. *Broken Vows* (601), by P. H. Calderon, though not without the tendency to glare and affectation which characterize the modern school, is forcibly and clearly painted. *Adopting a Child* (614), by F. B. Barwell, exhibits some close observation of human nature, rendered with ease and distinctness.

Mr. W. Maw Egley's scene, the much-be-painted *Tartuffe at Supper* (517), is too hard and mannered to be pleasing. Approximate excellence is all that a painter can hope to attain in this difficult problem of a character. Who is to express in a face at once and for ever the hypocrisy which deceived every bystander, and which was only detected by long experience?

*From the Early Life of Queen Elizabeth* (53), by W. J. Grant, is smoothly painted in warm colour; and the expression of the child's face is pleasing, as it joyfully presses up the flowers to the face of the imprisoned princess. *Among the Wild Flowers* (617), by J. D. Watson, represents a cheerful group of children, also painted in rich warm tones. *Rather Fractious* (167), by G. Smith, is also a good figure subject; and *Nature and Art* (389), by F. Pickering, is a clever contrast.

Of Mr. Dobson's religious subjects, *Reading the Psalms* (63) is a smoothly painted picture, pretty, but somewhat inane; and *The Child Jesus* (556) is almost meaningless in its dull mortified expression.

With regard to landscape, a great revulsion is to be traced in modern art. The tendency to study small detached scenes, undistinguished by striking features, in minute detail, is very marked; and the photographic camera has no little influence upon composition. It has curbed the flights of fancy, and taught stern lessons of exactness to the florid picturesque school of bygone artists.

Mr. Anthony retains some of his peculiarities, but not so strongly defined as heretofore, in his *Spring in the Wood* (347). The decision and grandeur of these masses of willow shade are very impressive; and whether in the general scope and feeling of the scene, or in the accurate but unobtrusive delineation of its constituent features and fine poetical sky, it is one of the finest of this year's exhibited performances.

Mr. Hulme is one of those artists who has made a decided advance. *The Scene in a Welsh Valley* (91) is most careful and impressive, abundant and accurate in detail, and refreshing in its cool colour to the wearied eye. *The Vale of Beltes* (543) is another picked subject, of darker tone, but of equal truth.

Alpine scenery has been well rendered this year, as in Mr. Moore's *Mont Blanc from Servoz* (13), and *Swiss Meadow in June* (201). These are genuine studies on the spot, not designed from fancy in some studio near Fitzroy-square, but "on the spot." The wild flowers in the latter scene are among the gems of the exhibition.

Linnell the elder is not to be found in this year's collection, but *The Mountain Path* (136), by J. T. Linnell, a younger scion of the house, in some respects resembles the style, and is prodigal of landscape beauties almost to excess. That exquisite range of distance, coloured with a haze of purple, rose, and amber light, verges on the very limit of the possible; as it is, however, we may admire without any misgivings. By W. Linnell there is a large landscape (467), with a long range of distances piled into a foreshortened and superimposed mass of blue, and on the right a steep hill studded with sheep. This is more in accordance with the traditional style of the family.

Mr. G. C. Stanfield the younger is among the most diligent of the rising artists, but ease and softness of touch are still wanting in his subjects. *Berncastel, on the Moselle* (188), *Beelstein* (339), and *The Old Town Hall and Moselle Bridge, Coblenz* (459), are all nearly similar in style and execution. In fulness of subject, neatness and firmness of painting, and a good useful tone of colouring, there is much that is admirable and satisfactory in these works.

Mr. J. J. Wilson is in every respect the same as on previous occasions. The *French Fishing Lugger at Anchor* (265) is a fair average specimen of his agreeable but unalterable peculiarities.

*Evening in the Highlands* (584), by J. Danby, is in a manner with which most are acquainted. The scene is varied here by a steamer plying on the lake, and by a fine effect of sunset on the distant hills.

Mr. W. Linton has also a large landscape representing *Derwentwater* (372), embodying a noble subject, grandly treated, but with some want of vigour and freshness in the colouring.

*Sunny Pastures in Sussex* (637), by H. B. Willis, is a very literal study of Cuyt; and Carel du Jardin appears to have inspired *The Landscape and Castle* (300), by A. Bonheur.

Mr. Oakes displays a great increase of power and vigour. His *Craig-dulym, Carnarvonshire* (215), is as admirable for extent of distance as well as for truth and minuteness in the foreground. There is the highest promise in this as well as in *The Carnarvonshire Hills from Anglesea* (596).

We may notice also an excellent bit of tangled green foliage in H. F. Witherby's *Yorkshire River's Bank* (25), a good study in Mr. H. B. Gray's *Favourite Trout Stream* (26), Mr. Hayes's dashing marine views, *The Scheldt, from the Quay Vandyke, Antwerp* (279), *Dover* (1117), and others; *The Coast of Arran* (451), a careful and meritorious study by Mr. J. Peel; *Crossing the Common* (557), by A. W. Williams, a sketch in the old manner of Linnell, with a windmill and figures very picturesquely arranged; *A Fishing Harbour in the West* (588), by W. W. Fenn, *Clovelly* (1156), by Jutsum, and *A Summer's Afternoon* (1158), by A. J. Lewis, and *A Stream from the Hills* (268), by Mr. B. Leader.

In fruit we have a splendid example of Mr. Lance's powers in *Fair and Fruitful Italy* (622), and Miss Mutrie again produces a group of her favourite *Azaleas* (590).

Letters from Rome speak in the highest terms of a work in marble by Philip Schöps, a German sculptor. The group, which is the size of life, represents the Virgin with the infant Christ in her arms. Her face is full of beauty and piety, and that of the child bears an expression of strong religious feeling and conscious power. It has been ordered by Herr von Lotzbeck, for his castle of Weyhern, and is to be placed in a gallery already ornamented by forty beautiful drawings by Overbeck, detailing the principal scenes from the life of Christ.

An auction of the pictures of Herr Michael Wolf, a banker of Berlin, is to take place on the 25th of May. This collection, which is well known to art connoisseurs, was begun upwards of fifty years ago, and contains a large number of select Dutch pictures of the best schools. The catalogue enumerates in all seven hundred and forty-nine works, some of which are of first-rate merit.

In imitation of a very excellent custom which prevails in Belgium and Holland, the Art Society of Bordeaux, which recently got up an exhibition of the works of living artists in that city, purchased a considerable number of the works exhibited, and put them up in a lottery.

It is proposed to erect in Wittenberg a monument to Melancthon, to be ready for inauguration by the 19th of April, 1860, the three-hundredth anniversary of the day on which he died.

Kaulbach has been instructed to take his materials for the sixth and last great fresco, on the staircase of the Berlin museum, from the history of the time of Maximilian the First.

An exhibition of the works of living artists is now open in St. Petersburg; it consists of 269 paintings, pieces of sculpture, or architectural designs. Letters written by Russians themselves admit that it is of no great merit, and those of foreigners speak of it with great severity. The number of portraits in it is stated to be truly exorbitant. It is said to be the intention of the Government to have an exhibition annually.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE production of *La Traviata* at the Royal Italian Opera took place on Saturday, having been postponed till that evening on account of the illness of Signor Graziani. As a musical composition the opera is far inferior to *Rigoletto* or *Il Trovatore*, but various circumstances, as all the world knows, have tended to attract unusual public interest to this last work of Verdi. The performance at the Lyceum was all that could be desired, as far as concerns the music, and the scenery, costume, and stage arrangements. The great attraction of course was the appearance of Madame Bosio as *Violetta*. It would be affectation to abstain from referring to the comparison which every one must make who has witnessed Mdlle. Piccolomini's performance. In natural power, and even in artistic use of the voice, no comparison can be drawn. The brilliant vocalization of Madame Bosio is well known, and on this occasion she surpassed most of her former efforts. The plaintive *scena*, at the close of the first act, 'Ah fors'è lui che l'anima,' was delivered with touching pathos; and then, after the interval of musing, and the abrupt exclamations, beginning 'Follie! follie! delirio vano è questo!' the burst of wild gaiety of the song, 'Sempre libera degg'io,' formed a thrilling contrast to the sadness of the previous air. The vocal expression in all this scene was admirable, and displayed the highest artistic skill. Equal art was shown in the sorrowful air in the last act, 'Addio! del passato;' and also where, with *Alfredo*, she sings the beautiful duet, 'Parigi, o cara,' a repetition, by the way, of the air in the *Trovatore*, 'Ai nostri Monti ritorneremo.' The other duets, including the cheerful 'Libiam ne' lieti calici,' and the impassioned 'Un di felice,' were given as Mario and Bosio alone can give such music. The *Germont* of Graziani is as perfect in its way as the *Alfredo* of Mario. In manner he is still somewhat stiff, though much improved since last season; but few have surpassed Graziani in richness and smoothness of notes. The *romanza*, 'Di Provenza,' was finely sung. Tagliafico, Polonini, and Soldi, with Zelger as *The Doctor*, filled well the secondary parts in the opera, which, as thus cast (excepting the *Violetta*), has been familiar to opera goers in Paris last season. After all that can be said in admiration of Bosio's wonderful singing, her feeble dramatic manner is a heavy drawback to the pleasure of the performance. In the early scenes the joyousness has an uninviting and artificial air, and it is only in the languor and coldness of the sick-room scene that the acting assumes resemblance to natural manner. In the most intense passages, as where *Alfredo* declares his love, in tones such as none but Mario can express, *Violetta* looks to the house instead of to the devotee at her side, and throughout the story the apparently artless, but truly artistically acquired grace, and the charming *esprit* of Piccolomini in the corresponding scenes, force themselves upon the memory. Madame Bosio requires judicious study and much experience before reaching that place on the lyric stage to which her voice may well lead her to aspire.

A new *prima donna*, Mdlle. Parepa, made a most successful *début* on Thursday evening, in the part of *Elvira* in the *Puritani*. The lady, who is said to be a Spaniard, and very young, scarcely turned twenty, has too imposing a figure, and her features, though pleasing, seem scarcely capable of being lighted up with the dramatic expression requisite for those grand parts in which Giulia Grisi has yet to find a worthy successor. Mdlle. Parepa's voice is a mezzo soprano, clear in tone, of extensive compass, and managed with admirable art. The famous aria, *Son vergine vezzosa*, commonly the trial piece in the opera, was sung well and with sufficient animation, but it was not till the second act that the applause elicited was at all hearty. The whole of the singing in the mad scene was finely executed, especially the *Qui la voce*, full of plaintive pathos, and the exquisite *Vien, diletto*, which was given with great brilliancy, and esta-

blished her in the favour of the audience. In the duet in the closing scene her success was also marked. Gardoni was the *Arturo*, Tagliafico *Giorgio*, and Graziani *Riccardo*, all of whom exerted themselves to the utmost, and the performance was altogether good, though not such as has been witnessed at Covent Garden when Bosio, Mario, and Lablache were in the cast. In the ballet, *La Breilienne*, Mdlles. Cerito, Esper, Battalini, and Delechaux, and M. Desplaces appear. There is not much plot, but the American Indian scenery and costumes are picturesque, the music lively, and the dancing good. On Thursday, Miss Victoire Balfe is to make her first appearance in the *Sonnambula*.

An experiment is about to be tried at Her Majesty's Theatre of giving a morning performance of opera. As at least one half of the musical world of London sleeps some miles away from it, and are by force of circumstances getting gradually more and more alienated from late London hours, there are many who will gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of enjoying the sweet sounds of Piccolomini, Alboni, and Giuglini. The performances announced for the 1st of June will include *La Traviata*, and the *Barbiere* compressed into one act, commencing at half-past one and terminating about half-past five.

Professor Sterndale Bennett, who is President of the Bach Society as well as Director of the Philharmonic concerts, introduced into the programme of the third concert on Monday evening, one of the works of Sebastian Bach, a welcome treat to all lovers of classical music. After the custom of the time when Bach wrote, this work consists of a series or *suite* of movements, some of them bearing names of dances popular at the time—gavotte, gigue, or jig as now corrupted, and bourée. The movements, though all in one key (D major), are full of quaint and striking melody, and the performance gave great satisfaction to the audience. The other selections in the programme were admirable. Beethoven's Symphony in F, No. 8, and Mendelssohn's in A minor, No. 3, were splendidly executed, and Spohr's Berg-geist overture completed the orchestral part of the concert. A Russian pianist, Herr Rubinstein, who commenced his musical studies twenty years ago in this country, and has since acquired a high continental reputation, played several pieces of his own composition, an elaborate Concerto in G, and a Nocturne and Polonaise. The Nocturne has some pleasing melody, but the other pieces are ambitiously complicated compositions, with few points either for the ear to relish or the memory to seize, and chiefly serving to give scope to the player's mechanical dexterity. It would have evinced better taste and policy to have made his *début* in the performance of some classical work, instead of braving criticism at once as a composer and a player. Madame Clara Novello was the vocalist of the evening, Mozart's air from *Idomeneo*, 'Zeffretti Lusinghieri,' and two of the airs with recitation, from Gluck's *Iphigénie en Tauride*, being the pieces selected, and sung with the refinement and skill which place her at the head of all our soprano singers of classical music.

The dramatic week at Paris has been marked by two events—the revival of *La Jeunesse de Henry V.* of the late Alexander Duval, at the Théâtre Français, and the production of a new comedy in four acts, entitled *Les Comédiennes*, by M. Lurine and M. Deslandes, at the Gymnase. The former was at one time extraordinarily popular, from the celebrated Mdlle. Mars having played a leading part in it, but to the present generation of playgoers it seems a very tame affair indeed. The latter, as its title shows, is destined to set forth the joys and the mortifications of actresses, and the different species into which that class of the community is divided in Paris. It is not without a certain degree of merit, but the subject and personages are terribly old, and the authors fail to infuse dramatic interest into them.

Mdlle. Rachel has returned to France from Egypt, the climate of which it is stated has done



her great good. Nothing is, however, yet said about her re-appearance on the stage.

A cousin of Berthold Auerbach has been singing with great applause on the Dresden stage; his voice is a fine tenor of extraordinary power.

Herr Leuchter, court painter in Sigmaringen, was on the thirtieth of April betrothed to the Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst.

Berthold Auerbach's last tale of 'The Barefooted Maiden' has been dramatised in Hamburg, and produced on the stage in that town with great effect.

#### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—May 11th.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair. Major the Hon. Wenman Coke, Lord Dufferin, Commander C. Rundel, R.N., Sir A. H. Elton, Bart., M.P., Captain M. S. Nolloth, R.N., Viscount St. Vincent, and J. Bartholomew, jun., R. C. Marsden, Arthur Mills, L. R. Reid, John Ross, and J. W. Willcock, Q.C., Esqs., were elected Fellows. The President informed the meeting of the departure of the Niger expedition under Dr. Baikie; and stated that the report in circulation of the death of the enterprising and intrepid African traveller, Mr. C. J. Anderson, was happily without foundation. He was sorry, however, to add that the Swedish traveller, Dr. Wahlberg, had perished in an encounter with an elephant to the northward of Lake Ngami. A letter from one of the Fellows of the Society, Mr. K. L. Sutherland, was then read, suggesting the advisability of a Naturalist being on board the *Agamemnon* in sounding the Atlantic and laying down the telegraph cable. The Chairman next mentioned that, owing to the inadequacy of the meeting room to accommodate the rapidly increasing numbers of Fellows and visitors,—who, he was glad to see, were in the habit of attending,—a resolution had been passed at the Council that day, that he (Sir Roderick Murchison) should represent the case to the President of the Board of Education, and request permission to hold their meetings, next session, in the theatre of the Government School of Mines in Jermyn-street. The President finally drew the attention of the Society to the approaching Anniversary Meeting, on Monday, the 25th inst., at one o'clock, when the annual address would be delivered, and the gold medals for the year presented to Mr. A. C. Gregory, recently in command of the North Australian Expedition, and to Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India; and likewise to the Dinner, which would take place at the Freemasons' Tavern, at seven o'clock, when he hoped to see the chair well supported by the Fellows and their friends. The papers read were—1. 'Trigonometrical Surveys of India and Mount Everest,' by Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, and B. Hodgson, Esq. 2. 'On Mohamrah and the Chaab Arabs, with reference to the late operations at the Mouths of the Euphrates,' by Colonel Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B. Sir Henry stated that he proposed dividing his paper in three parts. He would first trace upon the map and explain the geography of Mohamrah; secondly, he would give a sketch of its ancient history; and he would then offer a few observations with reference to the military operations, and especially in regard to the Persian war as at present conducted by Sir James Outram. Although a place of considerable interest, Mohamrah was, he believed, but little known, and, indeed, its position was correctly set forth on but very few maps. The first expedition landed at Bushir, and the second moved on to Mohamrah, across the mouth of the Persian Gulf to the Euphrates, where its sole navigable mouth existed. But few vessels could pass the bar without grounding, as it never had more than three fathoms of water, and usually but twelve or fourteen feet. The whole country from Ararat to the Persian Gulf had been scientifically surveyed by the English and Russian commissioners for a distance of 1000 miles, when it was agreed that the country watered by the Euphrates belonged to Turkey, and

that watered by the Karén to Persia; and it was finally decided that Mohamrah should be considered as belonging to Persia. Though there was reason to believe that this was contrary to geographical accuracy, he (Sir Henry) was of opinion that the place was situated on the Euphrates, and consequently belonged to Turkey. Although occupied by the Persians, the Turkish Government still considered that they had a territorial claim to it, and protested, when it was known that the expedition had set out, against Mohamrah being attacked. Sir Henry then gave a brief history of Mohamrah from the earliest times, which he said formed part of the kingdom of Karaknia and Messinæ. The present fort was a quadrangular enclosure of about 350 by 300 yards, and was entirely destitute of artillery. The object of Sir J. Outram in removing from Bushir to Mohamrah was to obtain a position for carrying on the war, and enable him to secure a strategical basis from which he might advance into the country, which it would have been futile to attempt at Bushir. It was not impossible to enter Persia from Mohamrah; there were several, though difficult routes, by which it might be done. Sir Henry hoped that General Outram would take his troops higher up on the Karén, as, although the climate there was hot, the air was pure and clear. With regard to food, at the present time the country abounded in the most luxuriant vegetation, and there was no more fruitful country than what was called Durah, above Shuster, which had every possible produce of a tropical climate—sugar, opium, indigo, rice, nuts, chedda sticks, mules, and horses. The province of Khuisistan was not only valuable in a military point of view, but also commercially; and although no one desired a permanent occupation of the country, still the Persian Government being made aware of its commercial importance, that circumstance would act as an inducement for them to comply with our terms, in order to get us out of the country as soon as possible.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—May 6th.—Colonel Portlock, R.E., President, in the chair. Lieut.-Gen. J. Briggs, Capt. G. H. Saxton, and A. R. Abbott, Esq., were elected Fellows; and Prof. Goepfert, of Breslau, was elected a Foreign Member. The paper read was:—'The Silurian Rocks and Fossils of Norway, described by M. Theodor Kjerulf, and those of the Baltic Provinces of Russia, by Prof. Schmidt, compared with their British Equivalents,' by Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S., &c. M. Kjerulf, of Christiania, having communicated to the author descriptive letters and illustrative diagrams of the relations and dimensions of the different strata of the Silurian rocks of the territory of Christiania, as well as a series of their organic remains,—and Count Keyferling having forwarded to him a memoir by Prof. F. Schmidt, of Dörpat, comprising the results of an examination of the Silurian rocks of the territory of Esthonia, Northern Livonia, and the Isle of Oesel,—Sir Roderick in this paper brought an outline of these documents under the consideration of the Society, in order to show how independent observers in other tracts have come to the conclusion that the Silurian System, as defined by them, as well as by himself, forms a natural-history group, both as to its geological relations and its zoological contents. He pointed out also that the Silurian rocks of Russia and Scandinavia agree with those of Britain, from the Lingula-flags upwards to the Ludlow rocks inclusive. M. Kjerulf divides the whole Silurian series of his country into three physical groups,—viz. (in ascending order), the Oslo, the Oscarskal, and the Malmoe groups; and in these he recognises fourteen subdivisions. The lowest, or Lower Oslo group, including the alumschists with bituminous limestone, and resting upon unfossiliferous quartzites, the equivalent of the Longmynd rocks, represents (though only 150 feet thick) the "primordial zone" of Barrande, and the Lingula-flags and Stiper-stones of Britain. It contains the *Graptopora flabelliformis* and *Penestella socialis* mixed with *Lingula*, as in Britain; and with these occur the *Agnostus pisiformis*, *Didymograptus geminus*, and *Orthis calligramma*, which, in the Silurian region of Britain, are found in the

true Llandeilo group. Hence the author observes that, in extending our survey, it is impracticable in general classification to separate the Lingula-flags or "zone primordiale" from the Lower Silurian rocks. The Upper Oslo group, with graptolites and orthoceratites, represents the Llandeilo rocks. The Lower Oscarskal groups are referred to the true Caradoc or Bala series, as now defined. The Upper Oscarskal and part of the Lower Malmoe group (comprising the *Pentamerus* rocks) represent the Llandovery rocks of South Wales, forming a transition from the Lower to the Upper Silurian rocks of the author. The equivalents of the Wenlock and Lower Ludlow rocks succeed in the Middle and Upper members of the Malmoe group. The Silurian rocks of the Baltic provinces of Russia are represented by Prof. Schmidt as consisting essentially of a series of strata following each other in ascending order, at slight angles of inclination to the south, constituting zones trending generally from east to west, and passing under the Devonian rocks of Southern Livonia. With but partial exceptions the Silurian series of Esthonia is almost entirely composed of calcareous bands. The "Pleta," or the oldest and most northern group of the series caps the cliffs of the Gulf of Bothnia, which are known as the "Glint," and is based on the Ungulite grit and associated argillaceous and sandy beds of the Government of St. Petersburg. It is of the age of the Llandeilo rocks, and is succeeded by coralline limestones of the Caradoc or Bala age. The next series of strata comprise two bands of *Pentameri* (*P. borealis* and *P. oblongus*), representing the Llandovery series. The succeeding group is developed partly on the continent and partly on the north-eastern portion of the Isle of Oesel, and chiefly consists of dolomites of the Wenlock age. In the south-western portion of the island are still higher strata of the Ludlow series, in which fish-remains are not unfrequent. In comparing these Scandinavian, Esthonian, and British Silurian rocks together, Sir Roderick particularly dwelt upon—1, the natural indivisibility of the alumschists and Lingula-flags from the rest of the lower Silurian series; 2, the extensive occurrence of the *Pentamerus*-zone, marking the passage-beds between the Upper and Lower members of the series; 3, the general uniformity in the distribution of the organic remains of the several successional groups of beds, although the strata themselves are very variously developed, as to mineral character and thickness; and 4, the characteristic agreement in fossils between the several Silurian areas of Northern Europe, North America, Canada, and the Arctic regions, on the one hand; whilst, on the other, the Silurian rocks of France, Spain, Bohemia, the Ural, and probably of South America, are dissimilar as a group from their northern representatives, both in palæontological and lithological characters, marking the existence of distinct geographical limits of life during the older palæozoic period. In conclusion, the author stated that all the evidence tended to prove that in Scandinavia, as in Russia in Europe, the Silurian rocks, both Lower and Upper, form a united and unbroken whole; and that, both by fossils and by strata, they exhibit in those countries, and in a very small compass, a natural-history system quite as complete and more easily understood than their much more expanded, highly varied, and dislocated equivalents in the British Isles.

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—May 12th.—Dr. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair. Mr. Tegetmeier exhibited to the meeting a very large adult cranium of the Great Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes gorilla*). This specimen, which was brought from the Gaboon by Captain Simmonds, is larger than any of the casts in the College of Surgeons, or the cranium belonging to Dr. Savage of America, which was described by Professor Owen, and figured in the 'Transactions' of the Society, and appears to be the most mature specimen known. Mr. Slater exhibited specimens of two undescribed species of the Tyrannine genus *Todirostrum*, from a collection received by Sir

William Jardine from the Rio Napo, and proposed to call them *T. calopteryx* and *T. capitata*; also two specimens of an apparently hitherto unnoticed bird of the same genus from his own collection, which he characterized under the name of *T. exilis*. The latter species was from New Granada. Mr. Slater also called the attention of the Society to specimens of the North American *Parus atricapillus* and *Parus meridionalis* from South Mexico, and pointed out the distinguishing characters of these two closely allied species. Mr. F. Moore communicated a paper on the habits of some birds observed in the plains of North West India, in 1849, by the Rev. T. Philipps, Baptist missionary. The names of the birds described in this paper (sixty in number) had been determined by comparison with specimens in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company. Mr. Moore read a paper containing descriptions of some new species of Lepidopterous insects from Northern India, characterized as follows—*Pieris nama*, E. Doubleday, M.; *Pieris seta*, M.; *P. sanaca*, M.; *P. India*, M.; *P. Durvasa*, M.; and *Papilio Janaka*, M.

ANTIQUARIES.—May 7th.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The Rev. Richard Hooper was elected a Fellow. Mr. Edward C. Brodie exhibited a number of relics discovered during the recent excavations for sewerage at Salisbury and at Wilton, consisting of various objects of the mediæval period, comprising keys, spoons, models of weapons, the heads of darts and arrows, and a gold ring bearing an engraved representation of the Trinity. Sir Henry Ellis exhibited an impression from the seal of the town of Wallingford in Berkshire, bearing an armed figure on horseback very closely resembling that on the great seal of Henry the Fifth; legend—SIGILLVM COMYNVE DE WALLINGFORD. Sir Henry also communicated a transcript of a document from the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum, announcing the precise terms on which Sir Eustace O'Neill submitted to King Henry the Eighth in the year 1543. Professor Phillips, Local Secretary for Oxfordshire, reported the recent discovery at Brighthampton, in that county, of several pits of singular form, apparently designed for the rude dwellings of the primitive inhabitants of the district. In the vicinity of these pits some Anglo-Saxon remains were at the same time discovered. Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, communicated an account of the discovery of four more graves at Broughton Poggs in the same county. In one of these were found a pair of dish-shaped fibulae, and the mounting of a hair-pin. Mr. Akerman cited passages from the old Teutonic laws, showing that this article of the toilette must be regarded as an indication that the defunct was the mistress of a household,—a married woman, the hair of unmarried females being left floating and unrestrained, hence the phrase "in capillo" occurring in the laws alluded to. The Secretary also communicated another example of the Crown-Badge on a sepulchral brass in Quethiock church, Cornwall, to the memory of Roger Kingdon, whose son and heir, Edward Kingdon, is represented with that badge. Edward Kingdon, as appears by the Patent Rolls, was made Bailiff of Bagshotts-Bailey, in Surrey, by Edward the Fourth.

May 14th.—The Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. Mrs. Britton, widow of the late Mr. John Britton, presented to the Society, by the hands of Dr. Wilson, President of Trinity College, Oxford, a large bronze medal of Dr. Stukeley, by Gaub (ob. the bust of Stukeley, reverse, Stonehenge). This medal was presented to the late Mr. Britton by the late Dr. Ingram. A complete set of royal proclamations of the reigns of George II. and George III. was announced as a present to the Society by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, her Majesty's printers, through Mr. William Salt. Mr. W. M. Wylie exhibited drawings by Mr. Wilmer of some relics of the later Roman period found in France. Among these is a razor, the blade of triangular form. Mr. John Bruce exhibited an Anglo-Saxon charter in the possession of Sir Edward Deering. This instrument is a conveyance of land at Sur-

renden, in the county of Kent, and among other witnesses to its execution is "Lyfinge, bisceop," who was archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 1013 to 1020. Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, communicated some remarks on the interment at Envermeu, in Normandy, of what has been described by the Abbé Cochet as a young Frankish warrior. Mr. Akerman expressed his conviction that the defunct was a woman of a masculine character, as had been half-suspected by Mr. Wylie, who had appended some remarks on the Abbé's description in the Society's 'Archæologia.' He concluded by citing a passage from the Bavarian laws, in which the composition for the slaying of a woman was fixed at a sum twice that of a man; but if the woman resisted the slayer, and fought for her life as a man, the composition demanded of the slayer was the same as that required for the homicide of her brother. Mr. George Pryce communicated some remarks on the early use of the pointed arch in St. James's church, Bristol, of which he exhibited a photograph. These were followed by some observations by Mr. J. H. Parker, who is of opinion that the peculiar features of the architecture of this church are attributable to the circumstance of its building having extended over a period of thirty years. Sir Henry Ellis communicated a transcript of a proclamation issued by Sir James Carroll, Knt., Mayor of Dublin in the year 1613, regulating the wages of artificers, handicraftsmen, labourers, and other persons, whose exactions at that time were universally complained of by the citizens and inhabitants generally.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—May 13th.—Dr. John Lee, F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The Earl of Scarborough, Rev. R. H. Poole, and Mrs. Bellamy were elected Associates. Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., exhibited impressions from a fine Celtic gold coin, found a short time since at Erith, in Kent, and now in the possession of Mr. Flaxman Spurrell, of Bexley Heath. It resembled one engraved by the Association in the Journal (v. pl. 1, fig. 1) found at Northfleet (ob. the so-called head of Apollo Belinus, rev. horse and charioteer, beneath the belly of the horse a rose or six-foil ornament). Mr. C. Ainslie produced two gold coins, found at Chingford, Essex—one like to Mr. Marshall's exhibition, but with a bull's head beneath the horse; the other, a well-known coin of CUNEBELINE. Mr. Gibbs exhibited the centre of an oak mantle tree of the time of James or Charles I. It is 3 feet 5 inches long, and 13 inches wide. On it are carved the royal arms, with lion and unicorn supporters in the centre, whilst at the sides are a bearded man in a long doublet buttoned down the front, and a female in a farthingale with arms akimbo, representations usually denominated 'Jack and Jill man and maid-servants.' Mr. Ainslie exhibited a rapier of the time Charles I., the steel pommel and guard of which were richly decorated with three-quarter busts of a female and cupids. This sword was exhumed in Bloody-lane, near Louth, in Lincolnshire, of which place there is a tradition relating to a rencontre between Cromwell and the Royalists about 1643. Mr. Wills exhibited a very extensive collection of keys, Roman and mediæval, many of which were of great rarity and curiosity. Mr. Ainslie also exhibited some fine specimens of keys found in the Thames when excavating for the new palace at Westminster. The earliest was of the close of the thirteenth century. Mr. Forman exhibited a remarkable collection of gold and silver antiquities; some were Celtic, some obtained from Ireland, others in Gaul, and several were Danish. They were referred for particular examination and description, as being of the greatest interest. Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper 'On Cromwellian Relics,' which gave rise to a long and curious discussion, in the course of which Mr. Wilkinson, late M.P. for Lambeth, stated himself to be the possessor of the head of the Protector, and gave a history of the way in which it came into his possession. Mr. W. promised to furnish an account of the particulars, which will be printed. Dr. Lee, Mr. Solly, Dr. Beattie, Mr. Planché

and others, also detailed particulars regarding Cromwellian relics, and many medals of Oliver Cromwell were exhibited. The chairman alluded to the fine Cromwell portraits to be seen at 'The Chequers,' in Bucks, the property of Lady Frankland Russell, where also Mr. Pettigrew said he had seen the original mask taken from the Protector's face after death, and from which the celebrated bust by Bernini, at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, was executed.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL.—The first meeting of the term was held on Wednesday, the Rev. H. B. Walton in the chair. Mr. G. Bellett, Mr. J. W. H. Stobart, and Edward Deane, Esq., were elected members. The secretary announced the annual excursion of the Society to be fixed for Monday, June 15th, and the places to be visited—Northleigh, Witney, Minster Lovell, and Stanton Harcourt. The chairman introduced the subject of the evening's discussion, 'The Internal Arrangement of Churches.' Mr. Parker called attention to the triple division of our most ancient churches into nave, chancel, and presbytery, and believed that the reformers in England wished to restore this ancient arrangement, and that altar-rails were ordered for this purpose. Several churches were instanced which retain this arrangement. After further remarks from Mr. Lingard, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Lowder, and others, the subject of galleries was discussed; and it was agreed that galleries had been too indiscriminately condemned, which were certainly essential parts of the plan of ancient churches, and in many cases would be a great addition to the accommodation of new ones. Mr. Medd inquired how an Italian church without a chancel should be arranged? A vote of thanks was passed to the Rector of St. Alban's for the example he has set in the production of his excellent descriptive handbook of his Abbey church.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—General Monthly Meeting.—May 4th.—William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Treasurer and Vice-President, in the chair. George Edward Dorington, Esq., and Arthur Le Noë Walker, Esq., were elected Members. The following Professors were unanimously re-elected:—William Thomas Brande, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.L. & E., as Honorary Professor of Chemistry, and John Tyndall, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., as Professor of Natural Philosophy.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 20th.—Wm. Brown, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Messrs. Miles, Beale, H. O. Cameron, R. M. Christie, and J. Maurice. The paper read was 'On the Brussels Congress of 1856, and its bearing on the progress of International Commerce.'

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Geographical, 1 p.m.—(Anniversary—Presentation of Medals and President's Address.)  
Linnean, 1 p.m.—(Anniversary—Inaugural Meeting in Burlington House.)  
Tuesday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(J. P. Lacaille, Esq., LL.D., on Italian Literature—Tasso.)  
Medical and Chirurgical, 5 p.m.  
Zoological, 5 p.m.  
British Meteorological, 7 p.m.—(Mr. Campbell on a New Self-registering Sun-dial.)  
Civil Engineers, 9 p.m.—(The President's Annual Conversation.)  
Wednesday.—Archæological, 5 p.m.—(Mr. Brent on the Light Literature of the Olden Times—Mary of Normandy. Mr. Syer Cuming on Horseshoes.)  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. Christopher Blinks on some Combinations and Phenomena that occur among the Elements engaged in the Manufacture of Iron, and in the Conversion of Iron into Steel.)  
Thursday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor J. Tyndall on Sound and some Associated Phenomena.)  
Royal Society, 5 p.m.—(Croonian Lecture—James Paget, F.R.S., on the Causes of the Rhythmic Action of the Heart.)  
Antiquaries, 8 p.m.  
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.  
Friday.—Royal Institution, 5 p.m.—(Professor A. J. Scott on Physics and Metaphysics.)  
S. S. of Literature, 3 p.m.—(Professor Christmas on the Heroes of the Plantagenet Period.)  
Ethnological, 5 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
Saturday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor E. Frankland on the Relations of Chemistry to Graphic and Plastic Art.)  
Medical, 8 p.m.  
Botanical, 4 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. B.; H. R. L.; S. W. W.; C. W. K., T.—received.



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